PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,574.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M.				
21st Nov	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7888	.....	...
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
" 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7888	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

T.=Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	926	495	770	439	849
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of London	...	.....	Dec. 3	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 15	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 30 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 23rd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C°
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 26th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 27th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Buereh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Nov, calling at (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Buereh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

21st November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons:	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barege	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,905	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,150	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWARTS	5,990	B. Belmar	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5,905	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Lesson House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6593	A. Hain	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 185
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 695
Bombay to London viâ Marseilles and intermediate 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York. . . . . Rs. 797
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 993
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it be timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and it printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Rangoon.	Hankow.
Colombo	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Taiping (Perak).	Manilla.	New York:
Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS.—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anking-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mongolian (Maiden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsinling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Lanchau		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Music

Bombay Season

PIANOS FOR HIRE

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

Messrs. MARCKS & CO. CAN OFFER

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

Which they guarantee will stand to pitch consistently

TUNING.

We send a Tuner periodically to keep the Piano at its best. Every instrument we send out on hire is a telling advertisement for us, they are, in fact a hall-mark of the excellent instruments to be found in our saloon.

PRICES:—
The lowest for HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

MARCKS & CO., LT.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNO

ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian Fresh. Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitations, nervous prostration, low spirits, mental and bodily exhaustion, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or decadence of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, boring down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatever form, be it with pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get it, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of VETARZO bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure are discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with numerous practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Trinity Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of "The New Brain and Nerve Food and Liver Regulator."

VETARZO

PEARSE & Co.'S Coffees

FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India

YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of LIPTONS, but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

LIPTONS

LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS
AND
PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Dec. 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th November, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI and Messrs. SORABJI FRAMJI POONJIAJI, DADABHOY FRAMJI POONJIAJI and BURJORJI FRAMJI POONJIAJI, Administrators of the Estate and effects of the late Mr. FRAMJI MANECKJI POONJIAJI, have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the same whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure with the building standing thereon situate at Belasis Road, Tardeo, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16449, Old Survey No. 105, and New Survey No. 2A. / 7017, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. Street, No. , and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Belasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the East by Government ground, and on or towards the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Xerxes land or ground with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Belasis Road, Tardeo, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1759 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65-67, New No. 13266, Old Survey No. 105, and New Survey No. 3/7017, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3842, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the East by the property of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet (first Baronet of that name), and on or towards the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1908.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.
No. 573 of 1908.

In re HEERCHAND GULABCHAND, BHOMRAJ HEERCHAND and MANEKLAL HEERCHAND, lately carrying on business in Bombay, under the name and style of GULA BOHAND BHOMRAJ, insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HEERCHAND GULABCHAND, BHOMRAJ HEERCHAND and MANEKLAL HEERCHAND, have been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1908.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT AND STATISTICAL VOLUME OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

COPIES CAN BE HAD FROM THE REPORTER GENERAL'S Office, Custom House, or from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.
No. 6292.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of INDIAN STORES [illegible] for the year 1909 to 31st March 1910, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 p. m., sombre, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1909, after which hour no Tender received :—

	Tons. (probable requirement.)
Aden	2,000
Bombay	17,000
Calcutta	16,000
Colombo	500
Karachi	2,000
Madras	500
Rangoon	9,000

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of the Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner—interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post, if forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 6th October, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 1 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
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THE FAMOUS BIJOU TROUBADOURS.
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Prices:—Sofa for 3, Rs. 5, 1st Class, Rs. 2, 2nd Class, Re. 1. 3rd Class, As. 8. Benches, As. 4.
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The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
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THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

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,, Chairs	2		

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 9	30 6	24 11	20 11	18 2	16 2	39 11	20
25	24 2	50 5	35 4	28 6	23 10	20 11	18 9	40 2	25
30	27 6	56 13	42 15	33 8	28 0	24 11	22 3	41 13	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	38 12	32 8	28 10	25 10	43 15	35
40	36 11	69 13	53 2	44 2	37 5	33 3	29 10	46 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45

Detailed Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALUM,
Gen'l Manager.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,435 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—FARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	SAIGON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SOURABAYA.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YLOILO.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Prices in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for the purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to contact their agency at Chesham. Machinery orders can be executed by an expert.

E. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER, LONDON"

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians attending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The sounds of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street

EMPIRE THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER : HUGH J. WARD.

Under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)

HUGH J. WARD'S

LONDON COMEDY CO.

Including MISS GRACE PALOTTA in A GREAT BILL.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

FAREWELL TO THE

WARD LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

A GREAT BILL

A Magnificent Programme Consisting of many Novelties heard for the first time in the East, and by request some of the most Popular Novelties from the Repertoire.

MISS GRACE PALOTTA will sing "MARY" from the NEW CLOWN.
MISS CELIA GHILONI will sing "LILACS" and "A WEE BIT SHY."
MISS ROSE MUSGROVE Song and Dance "I don't seem to want you when you are with me" and "Sal."
MISS PALOTTA and MR. WARD will dance the Spanish Dance from the "Man from Mexico and will sing the duet "Strolling" from the New Clown.
MR. HUGH J. WARD Eccentric Song and Dance, "NOBODY."
MR. BEGINALD WYKEHAM will sing "SUCH AN EDUCATED GIRL."
MR. ROBERT GREIG will sing "EVERY STAR" and "MONEY BOY."
MR. WILELAM B. BEATTIE will sing the "TOREADOR."
MR. H. H. WALLACE will sing "IN COLON TOWN."
MR. WEBNHAM S. RYOTT will deliver his Dramatic Monologue "THE MANIAC."

To conclude with the Comedy Drama in one Act,

THE VAGABOND by DENNIS P. HARRIS

in which Mr. WARD, Miss PALOTTA and Mr. ELDRED will appear.

*** The Press of England, America and Australia have been unanimous in pronouncing "The Vagabond" to be one of the most humorous little plays ever written and is considered by many to be Mr. Ward's masterpiece.

Owing to the length of the Programme the performance will commence promptly at 9-30 (S. T.).

Late Trains to Bandora by the courtesy of Traffic Manager, B. B & C. I. Ry.

ADMISSION, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.

BOOKING AT SOUNDY'S.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J Le Feuvre, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Batoum, 2,620 tons, Captain W H Stewart, will sail to-day for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer, Clan Mackinnon 3,048 tons, Captain F W Barbur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow &c. with a general cargo and 9 dogs.

THE steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain J Box hall, arrived in harbour on Thuesday evening, from Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H Findlay, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 3,588 ton s Captain J Zitlosen, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Antwerp via Karachi with a general and same botton cargo.

A Port Trust notice states :—From the 1st to about the 15th December 1908 the Bombay Floating Light will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a Light-vessel painted red and having three masts. By day she will carry a red ball at the main mast head. By night she will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 20

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Ayuthia .....694 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Batoum.....2620 Stewart.....W & A & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....3022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....2829 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kasolvarn .....M M & Co
Egypt.....4178 .....Summers.....P & O Co
Inconcrva.....3572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank ...3092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihlit .....W & A Graham & Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson ....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lotesmeri .....2491 Wilson ....Cory Bros Co
Lawada ...2134 Lane .....M M & Co & Co
Macedonia.....5245 Bennet.....P & O Co
Nawab .....2041 Olden-Col ... ...T M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Tom ... .T Morrison & Co
Ramufels...3,523 Krippner.....W & A G & Co
Sirdhana.....2074 Grand .....M M & Co
Shah Najam...2761 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Singapore ....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sutherland ....2377 Parlott.....W & A G & Co
Thorubeck.....2345 ...Shotton .....S Wallace & Co
Uganda.....3496 Kilpatrick..... .....M M & Co
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co
Woolwich.....1845..... .....Stoker

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2476	Boxhall	Hull	30-11	F Muir & Co
C&E City of Manchester	3563	Findley	.....	D'kirk 1-12	K N Co
B Delta	4776	Snow	....Shanghai	25-11	P & O Co
D&E Braunfels	3558	...Zittlosen.	...H'burg via K'chi 21-11		W & A G & Co
P Clan Graham	3288	Chittagong	.....	Elliot 21-11	Muir & Co
R Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	21-11	S & P S
E Shah Jehan	2567	Webb	...Jeddah	20-11	Essajee A & M Jeevanjee
L Kalibia	3149	Walker	...K'chi 21-11		T M & Co
O Nowshera	1961	Ramage	P Gulf	23-11	M M & Co
P Vignachar	2849	Gordon	...C'cutta	23-11	K N & Co

H W P D

Satranji.....547 HoosseinG Ports .19-11 Bo S N Co Ld
K Bahaduri.820 Fakeera Mangalore.20-11 Bo SN Co Ld
Pohani...552 Shamsoodin ..B'n gar 21-11 Bo SN Co Ld

H W V D.

Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid ...K'chi 24-11...M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Mackinnon ...3049 Burber.....Chittagong 30-11 F M & Co
2 Massilia ...3250 Thomson .L'pool 27-11 W & A G & Co
4 Parley..... 2785...Pritchett ..K'chi 24-11 M Yusuh
5 Laudatra ..2157 Abbott Calcutta 21-11 M M & Co
6 Chupra 3034 Henderson ..A'werp...21-11 M M & Co
7 Totomi Maru 2464 Smith Kobe..17-11 N YK'saisha
8 Africa...2470 Sad-aslich ...Trieste...1-12 A L S N Co
9 Persia .....3779 Bartole ... .. 24-11 A L S N Co
10 Warjura...3127...Schmidt...H'burg W & A G & Co
10a 11 Assaye...4959 Daniel...S'ghai ...9-12 P & O Co
15 Tetsuei Maru 3067 Sato Kobe...28-11 N Y Kaisha
16 Rahaina ....1398 Jacobson... ...Z'bar 23-11 A S Co Ltd. K.

Shah Abas 1018, Davies Jeddah....25-11 Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Cy of Manchester's	Findlay	Glasgow, Oct
	Hidalgo's	Boxhell	M'bro, Oct 10
20	Clan Mackinnon's	Barber	G'gow, Oct 13
	Egypt's	Summers.....	London, Oct 30

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Lhasa's	Mc Diarmid...	Karachi
	Vadala's	Feuvre.....	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Batoum, Stewart, for Cochin.
" Braunfels, Zitlosen, for Hamburg, via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Rinalds, for Hull, &c.
" City of Manchester, for Antwerp, &c.
" Hidalgo, for Hull, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga, left Trieste on the 18th instant and is due here on the 3rd December.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—11 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 74 bales wool, R M Kooka; 125 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 52 bales wool. W and A Graham and Co; 125 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 2 bales silk-waste, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton-waste, Nagsey Damji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—16 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 12 bales twist, B Brady and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton-waste, N Damji: 2,250 tons manganese ore, Bamankua Manganese Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly, J Fachери.

Chupra s—452 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, A Moritiz and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 750 tons manganese ore, Bamankua Manganese Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 cwts kajoo nuts, Nusservanji Bros and Co.

City of London s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, 7,980 cwts cottonseed, 7,500 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,643 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 330 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 200 cwts turmeric, H A Oomer; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—440 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—225 cwts turmeric, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—75 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 50 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co; 125 cwts sharkfins, K N Meanee and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 47 cwts kismish, V Nurpall and Co; 100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Persia s—150 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—400 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shawji and Co.

Delta s—10 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton. M M Essabhay.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARRINGTON—Oct. 29, at Garden Hill, Totteridge Heats, the wife of the Hon. Bernard Barrington of a son.

KING—Nov. 2, Mrs. Humphrey H. King, of Lane End, Pinner, of a son.

POLLOCK—Oct. 25, at Valletta, the wife of Major C. E. Pollock, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

BUTE—Oct. 28, at 5, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, the Marchioness of Bute, of a daughter.

SOAMES—Oct. 30, at 174 Holland Park Avenue, the wife of Capt. G. H. Soames (Prince of Wales's Own) West Yorkshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE-FLOWER—Oct. 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Reginald Courtenay, son of Col. Gerald Edmund Boyle, to Violet, daughter of Mr. Arthur Flower.

FAWKES—UNDERWOOD—Nov. 2, at St. John the Baptist's Church, Holland Road, Kensington, Francis Hamley Fawkes, son of the late Major F. Hamley Fawkes, R. E., to Edith Mary Underwood, daughter of W. G. Underwood, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

REED—FAWCETT—Oct. 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Wallington, Surrey, William Harley, of Kalasa Kadur District, Mysore, India, son of the late Charles Yates Reed, to Gertrude Helen, daughter of Mr. A. J. Fawcett.

SIMSON—ASHWELL—Oct. 31, Henry J. F. Simsen, M. B. C. P., F. R. C. S., Ed., eldest son of the late Robert Simson, Bengal Civil Service, to Lena Ashwell, younger daughter of the late Capt. C. A. B. Pocock, R. A.

STOPFORD—KENNEDY—Oct. 31, at All Saints' Church, Farringdon, Hants, Capt. Heneage Frank Stopford, Royal Field Art., to Margaret, daughter of Edward B. Kennedy.

THOMAS—HERIOT—Oct. 29, at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S. W., Robert George Dashwood Thomas, son of the late Lieut.-Col. C. D. Thomas, Coldstream Guards, to Kate Grace, daughter of W. Maitland Heriot, Whitecroft, Dumfries.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—Oct. 31, at Woodroyde, Halifax, Sir Alfred Arnold, Kt, J. P., aged 72.

AVERY—Oct. 28, at 78 Portland Place, London W., Sir William Beilby Avery, Baronet, aged 54.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 1, at Boxhurst, Dorking, Mary Adlington, daughter of the late Col. H. L. Campbell, 9th Bengal Cav. (Hodson's Horse).

COLLINS—Nov. 2, at Claremont, Sir Robert Hawthorn Collins, K.C.B., aged 67.

DEEDES—Oct. 29, at Clifton, Bristol, Commander Edward Geo. Deeds, R. N. (retired), aged 60.

GORDON—At 18 Magdala Crescent, Edinburg, on 2nd inst., General Sir John James Hood Gordon, G.C.B., aged 76.

MAXWELL-LEFROY—At Court, Crondall, Charles James Maxwell-Lefroy, late Captain in the 14th Hussars, aged 60.

MONEY-KYRLE—Oct. 28, at Much Marcle, Herefordshire, Major A. W. W. Money-Kyrle, D.L. and J. P., late 19th Regt., aged 62.

REID—Oct. 29, at Tenby, Capt. Douglas Paynter Stewart Reid, late of the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Loyal North Lancashire Regts., aged 49.

WYBERGH—Oct. 27, at Borrans Hill, Col. Archibald Wybergh, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOLDTHORPE—November 10, at Kohat, the wife of Major F. H. Goldthorpe, 23rd Cav. F. F., of a son.

MORRIS—November 15, at Bulandshahr, the wife of T. W. Morris, I. C. S., of a son.

ST. JOHN KELLY.—Nov. 15, at 3 Auckland Square, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Lionel St. John Kelly, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OWEN—CRA'STER—November 11, at the Garrison Church, Quetta, by the Venerable C. A. Gillmore' M. A., Archdeacon of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. H. Nalsb, M. A., Chaplain of Quetta, Captain Charles Harold Wells Owen, R. G. A., to Marjorie Ellys Longfield, elder daughter of Lieut.-Col. S. L. Cra'ster, Royal Engineers.

DEATH.

D'JORDON—November 15, at his residence, New Town, Madras, of apoplectic seizure, Alexander D'Jordon, Retired Head of H. B. M's late 12th M. N. I's Adjutant's Office and Transport Dept., for 36 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water 2-27m, 10-21a. Low water, 3-26m., 3-42a.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, Performances at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-2m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-9m. 4-13a.

The Bishop preaches in the Cathedral at Evening Service.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

Tuesday, November 24.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Dance, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-19m., Low water, 5-27m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, November 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Indian Cotton Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-4m., 11-46a. Low water, 6-5m., 5-49a.

Thursday, November, 26.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-42m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-44m., 6-24a.

Friday, November 27.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Dance. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 1 24m., 1-8a. Low water, 7-25m., 7-2a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of both the Special and the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 23rd instant, at 11-30 o'clock a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst. Parcel Mail for China will close at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal, M.A., L.L.B., will deliver a special address for the benefit of students that are at present in Bombay on account of the several University Examinations, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, on "The Power of Thought." Professor N. G. Welinkar, M.A., L.L.B., has kindly consented to preside.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music this evening at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Mafiggiani Bandmaster :—

March	Sorella ..... Gallini
Overture	Margherita D'Anjou ... Meyerbeer
Scotch	Selection ..... Hartmann
Valse	Vision ..... Waldteufe l
Song By the Fountain	..... Adams
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Pusticana... Mascagni
Galop	Champagne ..... Schirbel

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 this evening :—

March	Light Cavalry ..... Eilenberg
Overture	Fest ..... Leutner
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan
Valse	Luna Bella ..... Aigrette
Intermezzo	Under the Moon ..... Rensch
Selection	The Dairy Maids..... Reubens
Graceful Dance ..	Wedding of the Elves ..... Solomon

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—With the kind permission of Col. Vesturne Bunbury and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, between 5-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March.....	With Martial Step ..... Cole
Gavotte	Eunice ..... Perdue
Song	The Jewel of Asia ..... Phelps
Selection.....	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Valse	Passionement ..... Fanchey
Fantasia	Under the British Flag... Kappey
Sketch.....	A Donkey Race ..... Thurban

PIPE MUSIC.

March.....	Lord Alexander Kennedy.
March.....	Gaudie rises at the "Back o' Benachie.
Strathspey.....	The Devil in the Kitchen.
Reel	The Deil among the Tailors.
March.....	Black Mount Forrest.
March.....	The Cock o' the North.
Strathspey.....	Neil Gow's Farewell to Whiskey.
Reel.....	Porst an Righ.
March.....	Edinburgh Review 1881.
March.....	The Steam Boat.
Strathspey	Orange and Blue.
Reel.....	Weary I ha'e been a' the day.

With the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J Sirjant V.D. and Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow, Sunday, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) :—

March.....	A Bunch of Roses.....R Chapi
Overture	La Reign D'un Jour... Adam
Morceau Mignon....	Salut D'Amour .....E Elgar
Reminiscences of...	Mozart ..... Godfrey
Valse	Flirtation ..... P A Steck
Selection	Gaiety Echoes ..... Caryll
Cornet Solo	Alice where art Thou... A Asher

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE change of programme for the week ensued to-day comprises a number of interesting subjects, and their variety makes it abundantly clear that the Management have a keen eye to business in the selection of films for the entertainment they offer the public. The proverbial mother-in-law comes in for her share this week in the comic film entitled "My Ma-in-law beats the Record," which represents that much-abused affinitive character in a frightful temper and altercation with her grocer son-in-law, during which a motor-car stops in front of the shop, and while the customer is selecting the provisions he requires, the son-in-law puts the irate lady into the car and sets it in motion, when it commences its journey by upsetting a hand-cart, dashes through a level-crossing gate, passes under the wheels of an express train, and after various other experiences, it finally reaches the finishing-post of the Madrid-Paris Motor Car Race, where the Ma-in-law receives a great ovation from the assembled crowd. From start to finish this film elicits peals of laughter, and will perhaps be found to be an excellent antidote for Malaria or any other fever. "The Miniature Circus" is a series of trick scenes: a little boy has received a toy circus as a gift, with which he plays until he is tired and falls asleep, when he dreams about a circus show, the items of which are represented in colours by clowns, dogs, horses, elephants, ostriches, etc., performing, and when, on the return of his parents, the little chap wakes up, he tells them all about his dream. The other subjects are a "Wedding in Brittany," which forms an attractive series of events; a Nihilistic drama in Russia, entitled "Father and Son"; a serio comic love story, entitled "A Pleasant Surprise" and "Pedicure for Love," which is a very comical representation. The Management have made arrangements for the exclusive right of exhibiting the films of the recent Hyderabad Flood Disaster, which they hope to receive shortly. They also expect a complete set of films of the London Olympia Games, including the celebrated Marathon Race, so that the interest in their entertainments will be not only kept alive but up-to-date, which they feel justified in doing in deference to the uniform support that they have already received from the public.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Our citizens may dispute facts, but they cannot disprove them. To add anything by way of an introduction to the opinion given below might detract from its value or lessen its weight. Bombay citizens can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based upon such convincing proofs. It means that it is just as it is represented to be.

Read the statement made by Dr. S. Goolambusein, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 240 Musjid Bunder Road:—

I am convinced from practical experience that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are reliable for the cure of diseases of the Kidneys, and may be taken by the most delicate person without causing bad after-effects. They should be taken at the first indication of kidney or urinary trouble as they are dangerous if neglected. They tone up and strenghen the kidneys, helping them in filtering poisonous waste from the blood, which cause backache, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary trouble and such other ailment that are due to weak or affected kidneys.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer somsting else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P. O. Box 29, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at

36, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH will be opened Shortly at 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the adverse remarks in a local Gujrati paper, the trustees of the Mahomedan Orphanage have invited leading Mahomedans of the city to pay a visit of inspection to the above-named Orphanage. I herewith append the remarks of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar.-at-Law, as a specimen of the views of others. I shall therefore deem it a favour if you insert the same in your valuable paper.—Yours truly.

ABDUL RAHIM KHAN,
Principal, the Mahomedan Orphanage, Khadak.

To-day I paid a visit to the Mahomedan Orphanage at Khadak. Such an institution was badly needed among the Mussalman community, and I am glad to find that the institution is rendering valuable services to them. The founder, Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, J. P., along with some others look after the management. The present income of the institution is Rs. 1,125 and its expenditure is Rs. 1,000 per month. The income barely suffices to maintain 82 boys, as the expenses per head per month comes to Rs. 14. Looking to the expensive life of Bombay this is not much, as it includes the expenses of teaching, food, clothing and housing. It compares very favourably with similar institutions in the city. I am informed admission has to be refused to a larger number of boys through want of funds. The institution is kept on cosmopolitan lines. Orphans of all sects are admitted. There are boys from the age of 2 to 15 years. They were decently clothed. The food supplied to them looked of good quality and sufficient. A medical man looks after the health of the orphans and the cleanliness of the place, and a well-paid superintendent looks after the management of the whole establishment.

The teaching work is entrusted to a Principal who is an under-graduate of the Bombay University He is assisted by a number of teachers. A moulvi is retained to impart religious duties and education to the boys. The general training, though not up-to-date and modern, is good and useful. They receive some education to fit them to earn some livelihood. Some boys attend the Anjuman-i-Islam English schools. Nine attend the Art School and learn carpet-making and pottery. Four boys earn scholarships. Besides, cane work and drawing are taught at the establishment. I was thoroughly satisfied with the specimens of their works. It showed their progress was steady and commendable.

The institution could be further improved and brought up to the modern standard of usefulness. But the trustees being men of business are not able to devote much time. I was glad to learn that the trustees were contemplating the formation of a strong committee to carry out the object.

The situation of the Orphanage also required changing. The thickly-populated locality of Mandvi is not a place where such an institution ought to be located. In the interest of little orphans it is absolutely necessary that it should be shifted to a better and healthier locality. I am informed that the Government has promised a site. If so, the Government ought to be pressed to fulfil its promise as soon as possible.

(Sd.) KAZI KABIRUDDIN.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th November 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	Nil	...	...
Teheran ...	20	12	15 p.m.	2	45
Suez	20	12	40 p.m.	1	4

NOTICE.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (19-11-08).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 3rd November :—

Read the following letter from Mr. E. M. Proes, dated 27th October :—

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of the Board to the purchase of three garden seats for the Trust's Garden behind the Wellington Lines. At present there are no seats at all in the garden, on which so much care and trouble has been bestowed, and though it is very pleasant to walk through this garden it would be a great boon to have a few seats about, which could be purchased at a very small expenditure.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 3rd November, reporting that the garden seats will cost about Rs. 25 each.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against the General Account of the plot.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 8th September, papers underlying the Circular on an informal offer from Mr. Arthur C. Payne, Architect, acting on behalf of Mr. N. H. Moos, for the building lease of plots No. 9 and 10 on the Chaupati Estate at the following rates to be calculated on a four and-a-half per cent. basis, viz., for plot No. 9, Rs. 25 per square yard; and plot No. 10, Rs. 23 per square yard.

Read the following letter from Mr. Arthur C. Payne dated 27th October :—

I am requested by Mr. N. H. Moos in regard to his application for the lease of Plots No. 9 and 10 to state that he is prepared to proceed at once with the erection of a building on Plot No. 11 already sanctioned, but he will not be in a position to proceed with the erection of the buildings simultaneously on all three plots and therefore he requests he may be allowed a further extension of the free building period on Plots No. 9 and 10. He wishes to complete one building on each plot before commencing the erection of the next. Therefore if the Board is prepared to sanction the lease of Plots No. 9 and 10 on the terms mentioned in my letter of 7th October 1908, he requests that the Board will further sanction a free building period of two years instead of one year for Plots No. 9 and 10 or such period of free building time as they may consider requisite for the erection of the three buildings consecutively. If this cannot be granted he instructs me to say that he regrets he must withdraw his application for Plots No. 9 and 10.

Resolution—The application of Mr. N. H. Moos for Plots 9 and 10 is accepted at the above rates subject to his entering into the formal agreement as in the case of Plot No. 11, and paying the required deposits. The free period for Plot No. 9 is extended to 18 months and that of Plot No. 10 to 24 months from this date.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—
22ND NOVEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—268—211—310.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Lord Bishop Bombay.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—301—220—226.
Collections for—Cathedral Improvement Scheme.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymn.—522, 311, 172, 478, 288, 165, 546, 545, 19.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.
5-15 p. m.—Mother's Union Wednesday 25th.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—124.
Hymn.—373, 395, 618.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—541, 191, 261.
Psalm.—23.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany,
8 a. m.—Holy

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Nov. 2, Mr. Hart Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as the convocation of the Persian Parliament.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: On Sept. 18th the Persian inister for Foreign Affairs informed his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires that the Shah hoped to issue a proclamation for convoking the Mejliss on October 27, but that the Mejliss would not open until after the restoration of order in Tabriz. This imperial rescript was duly published, promising that an electoral law should be ready for proclamation on Oct. 27, and that a Mejliss should be convoked on Nov. 14. The electoral law has, however, not yet been published, and the question of making further representations on the subject is now under consideration by the two Governments, Russian and British.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how many Russian officers were employed with the Persian Cossack brigade at Teheran.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: In 1903 there were four Russian officers and five Russian non-commissioned officers with the Persian Cossack brigade. It has since been stated that the non-commissioned officers now number eight.

BRITISH INDIANS IN NATAL.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he had received information of the detention in Natal as undesireables of a number of British Indians desiring to return to the Transvaal, where they claimed to be domiciled, because it was suspected that they intended to refuse to comply with the Transvaal Registration Law; and whether he would take steps to protect these British subjects from deportation, with which they were threatened.

Col. Seely: Yes, sir, I understand that a number of Indians were so detained, but it appears that the Natal Supreme Court, to whom they applied, has ordered them to be released.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister: Whether his Majesty's Government will recommend his Majesty the King to declare an amnesty for political prisoners in India, with a view to allaying the widespread and growing discontent and of affording any reform scheme a better chance of success.

Mr. Buchanan: As the hon. member will see from his Majesty's gracious message, which the Viceroy has delivered to-day, remissions and reductions of sentences have been ordered. Political prisoners will not be treated in any way as a special class.

PERSIA.

On Tuesday, Nov. 3, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Shah of Persia promised England and Russia to summon Parliament when order was restored in Azerbaijan; whether order has been restored in that province by the parliamentarians; and whether the Shah has failed to fulfil his pledge on the advice and support of his Russian officers.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the situation in Azerbaijan, his Majesty's Acting Consul-General reported on Oct. 28 that the town of Tabriz was perfectly quiet and the bazaar open but that the Julfa road was still exposed to disorders. With reference to the last inquiry in the question, I am not aware that the Russian officers in the service of the Shah have acted as alleged; but the Russian Government have throughout acted in cordial co-operation with us in advising the Shah to summon a Parliament.

Mr. Gooch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British and Russian Governments had renewed their advice to the Shah of Persia to summon a freely elected Parliament; and if not, when they intended to do so.

Sir E. Grey: The British and Russian representatives at Teheran renewed identic representations on Oct. 14, in the sense mentioned.

"BANDE MATARAM."

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the plant of "Bande Mataram" has been confiscated; and, if so, whether he will inform the House for what reason.

Mr. Buchanan: Only a conditional order of forfeiture, which does not affect the use of the Press, has as yet been passed. The case for making the order absolute is now being heard.

CEYLON TEA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether the Ceylon Government has recently informed the Secretary of State for India that it declines to repeal the import duty on Indian tea; and, if so, whether the reasons for this decison have been given and can be communicated to the house.

Col. Seely: The views of the Ceylon Government have been communicated to the Secretary of State for India. The Ceylon producers are strongly opposed to the repeal, which, in the opinion of the loal Government, would not be in the interests of the colony. It is held that the removal of the import duty would result in Indian tea being exported in circumstances which would lead the purchaser to suppose that it was the produce of Ceylon. The further objection is taken that if this concession were made to India, it could hardly be refused in other directions. The late Secretary of State was of opinion that this is a matter in which the local view must prevail, as no imperial interest is involved, and my noble friend sees no sufficient reason to adopt a different attitude.

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND LHASA.

Capt. Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether it is intended to establish a regular postal and telegraph service between India and Lhasa; and, if so, what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter.

Mr. Buchanan: His Majesty's Government have no intention of taking any steps, in existing circumstances, with a view to the establishment of a postal and telegraph service between India and Lhasa.

INDIAN SUBJECTS AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the efforts now being made in various self-governing British Colonies to exclude from such colonies his Majesty's Indian subjects on the ground of differences in race and colour; and whether he will consider the desirability of providing by legislation that no white person born or domiciled in any such self-governing Colony shall be eligible for any post of profit under the Indian Government.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State does not consider it desirable to take action as suggested in the question.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS RETURNING FROM THE HAJ.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Mahomedan British-Indian subjects returning from the Haj complain that they do not receive adequate protection and assistance from the British Vice-Consul at Jedda; and, if the answer be in affirmative, the whether he will make inquiries in view to the comfort and convenience of British Indian subjects in the Hedjaz.

Mr Buchanan: No authenticated report of complaints on the subject has reached the Secretary of State. Inquiry is being made by the Foreign Office.

THE RANGOON RIVER TRAINING WORKS.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, in connection with the Rangoon River training works, on which an expenditure of nearly one million sterling has been sanctioned, the Government of India has had its attention called by a local expert to the probable existence of an unforeseen danger which would jeopardise the whole work; whether the Government of India, Notwithstanding this warning, declined to take any action in the matter; and whether the Secretray of State proposes to take any steps to have the existence or otherwise of this danger definitely ascertained before the work is proceeded with.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has received no information regarding the Rangoon River training works since the scheme was submitted for his sanction in August 1907. He will ask the Government of India to report on the point raised by the hon. member.

THE SARA GHAT BRIDGE.

Mr. Maceaw asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give any reason for the delay in sanctioning the construction of the proposed bridge over the Lower Ganges at Sara Ghat, and when this sanction may be expected to be given.

Mr. Buchanan: There has been much doubt as to the best site for the Lower Ganges bridge which required careful investigation. It has recently been decided to adopt a site at, or near, Sara Ghat, and the Secretary of the State does not anticipate that there will be any delay in commencing operations.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. J. M. Robertson asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, whether the Transvaal Law against the immigration of Asiatics would operate to the exclusion of Asiatics who were naturalised subjects of Portugal.

Col. Seely: I am now able to give a more detailed reply to my hon. friend's question. The answer would depend upon the legal interpretation of Article II. of the Treaty of 1875 between Portugal and late South African Republic Article X. of the "modus vivendi" of 1901 concluded between the High Commissioner for South Africa and the Governor-General of Mozambique, and the several Transvaal Acts relating to Asiatics. It would appear that such an interpretation could only be given with authority by a decision of a Court of Law.

PRESBYTERIANS AND CANTONMENT CHURCHES.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What authority suggested the transfer of the Gordon Highlanders from Jullundur to Fort William at Calcutta, at an expense to the Indian taxpayer of £1,770 and whether the arrangements of the Fort William garrison allowed the Presbyterian officers and rank and file any further religious privileges, especially as regards the sacraments, than had been enjoyed in the Government Church of Jullundur Cantonment, and an episcopal outbuilding in Fort William was placed at their disposal and used for celebrating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Mr. Buchanan: The Gordon Highlanders were sent from Peshawar, not to Jullundur but to Calcutta, by the military authorities in accordance with the principle laid down in the Secretary of State's despatch dated Dec. 27, 1907, which is printed in the Cd. Paper 4,022. I gave the hon. member on Oct. 28 the information that we have from India as to the church accommodation available for the regiment in Calcutta; it does not contain a statement that an "Episcopal outbuilding" was placed at their disposal for Communion Services.

NATIVE LOYALTY.

Captain Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether numerous meetings have been held throughout India consisting of Maharajahs, Rajahs, Zemindars, and Indian representatives of various public bodies, at which resolutions have been passed condemning the outbreaks of sedition on the part of a small section of the Indian community, expressing their loyalty to the Government and appealing to the masses of the population to adhere firmly to the side of law and order; and, if so, whether he will consider the advisability of publishing such resolutions.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative; many of the resolutions passed at the meetings referred to have been published in the newspapers, and the Secretary of State does not see any advantage in the course proposed in the question.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether any political prisoners are or will be among those released in accordance with his Majesty's gracious message.

Mr. Buchanan: As I stated in reply to a question on Monday, no distinction is made between political and other prisoners. The present reduction in sentences are on similar lines to those made at the time of his Majesty's coronation.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the number of political prisoners in India who have been released or have had their sentences remitted on the occasion of his Majesty the King's gracious Proclamation.

Mr. Buchanan: I would refer the hon member to the answer I have just given to the hon member for Hackney.

RETIRED OFFICIALS AND POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India have reversed the order of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces depriving a retired official of his pension on the ground that he had taken part in political demonstrations; and if not whether he will cause an inquiry to be made into the facts of the case with a view to the reversal of this order.

Mr. Buchanan: So far as the Secretary of State is aware, the retired official referred to has not yet appealed to the Government of India. We had a letter to that effect about a fortnight ago, since when the Secretary of State has no information.

Mr. Rees: Is it equitable that this salutary rule should apply only in the case of subordinate pensioners of the Government of India, and should it not be enforced alike in respect of superior pensioners of that Government? (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Buchanan: That raises a general question to which I am not prepared to give an answer. (Laughter).

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Eugene Wason asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he will be prepared to issue as a Parliamentary Paper the Proclamation of the King-Emperor of India, to the princes and people of India, of the 2nd of this month, and at the same time the Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria of the 1st November, 1858, to the Princes, Chiefs, and people of India.

Mr. Buchanan: If the hon. member will move for the papers I shall be happy to lay them on the table.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

At Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Nov. 3, under the auspices of East India Association, Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E., read a paper on "The Indian Student in England." Lord Lamington presided, and there was a large attendance of Indians. There were also present the Dowager Lady Lamington, Lieut. Col. Sir W. H. Curzon-Wylie, Lieut.-Col. Sir Donald Robertson, and Sir M. Bownaggree.

Dr. Pollen said the most important thing was to help the young Indian students on their arrival in this country to find comfortable and respectable homes. It was not good for the Indian student, or for us, that he should fall into the hands of designing persons and be victimised, misled and depraved socially morally, or politically. The desirability of a residential club for Indian students had been urged; and, as had been well said in the "Times" the other day, the provision of a really convenient centre where Indian and English friends could be met would be heartily welcomed by the many young Indians who were ready and anxious to do well while in England, and who, to their honour, often succeeded in resisting the influences by which they were assailed. He suggested:—1 The entertainment of a certain number of recognised (and, if necessary, remunerated) "Mihmandars." 2. The recognition of a non-official council of elders—heads of Indian families in London—as a consultative and controlling body. 3. The registration of "upper-middle class" English families willing to receive Indians as paying guests or otherwise. 4. The provision of a central non-residential club where the three societies (the East India, the National Indian, and the Northbrook) might co-operate without coalescing or clashing. 5. The establishment of hostels in connection with the Inns of Court. 6. The discouragement of the undue influx of Indian students into England by encouraging them to remain in their own country. 7. Facilitating the advent to England of only Indian youths likely to prove a success here, or to take full advantage of University career. 8. An all-round "mending of manners" in the spirit of his Majesty's recent proclamation.

Lord Lamington said that in many cases, no doubt, the students were left entirely to their own resources, with the result that sometimes they came to grief and did not return better citizens to their own country. In order to remedy this they wanted to know what were the opinions of those who would be immediately affected by the adoption of such a scheme as had been proposed. That great document which was promulgated on the previous day stated very clearly what were the feelings of the British people—(cheers and hisses)—towards their Indian fellow subjects. We wished them all, collectively and individually, well as dwellers under our British supremacy. (Cheers and hisses.) He considered the third, fourth, and fifth suggestions of Dr. Pollen as the most important, and he hailed them with satisfaction. They wanted a gathering place where they might come into touch with the Indian students who came to these shores. Official parental control was not wanted, but he thought the India Office might do much good by receiving and recognising students who came here accredited by their parents or guardians. He did not think students should come here too young, as that tended to denationalise them. (Cheers.)

An animated discussion followed, in which a number of Indians took part. Some of the speakers maintained that the colour question was at the root of the dissatisfaction which prevailed among the students, and that more sympathy should be shown towards them by Englishmen. One said that the policy in India should be changed so as to inspire mutual confidence; another that the fault lay with Indian parents, who did not know what were the temptations which surrounded the students here. A speaker said that the cause of the mischief both here and in India was that the students claimed equality with English students, and this was not conceded. Mr. Bepin C. Pal, who received quite an ovation from the students present, said that he had received his inspiration for freedom from Western civilisation that the passion for freedom and liberty possessed the youth of India to-day, and only to the extent that we sympathised with that passion would our influence be for good.

Sir M. Bhownaggree proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Lamington for presiding, and this was carried with acclamation.

THE MAKING OF TEA CHESTS.

The Ceylon papers have recently been ventilating the question of the supply of tea chests. A shortage in the imports of momi tea chests from Japan, which have been in considerable request of late years, gave rise to the discussion, and a suggestion has been put forward that wood should be imported from West Australia for the local manufacture of the chests. It is also been suggested that China should be indented upon in case Japan chests cease to be forthcoming. That there will also be a greatly increased demand for chests from rubber planters in the near future is anticipated, but these will have to be of a heavier type than the present tea box. Ceylon tea-packers also depend to some extent upon Southern India for tea chests. In 1906-07, there were exported from the Mandras Presidency cocoanut oil casks and tea chests of the value of Rs. 1·22 lakhs against Rs. 1·11 lakhs in the previous year; and of this total Ceylon's takings amounted to the value of Rs. 1·16 lakhs. In 1907-08, the exports decreased in value to Rs. ·97 lakh, but Ceylon again took the greater part, i. e., to the value of Rs. ·84 lakhs. The local requirements of tea chests on the part of the tea planters of this Presidency must also be considerable, the area under tea in Southern India having been gradually extending during the past few years. Patented and other foreign boxes, however, are to some extent used owing to the locally made article being difficult to procure. The reason assigned is that the wood from which tea chests are manufactured viz., that of the "Bombax Malabaricum" is becoming increasingly scarce.

At one time, the industry of tea chest making was carried on regularly at various places on the Malabar Coast but now it is practically confined to Cochin, where the required wood is still procurable in sufficient quantities. Be this as it may, it would appear that imported chests are gradually driving the native article out of the market, for Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I. C. S. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in his Review of the Trade of India for 1907-08 mentions that there was in that year an increase of 14·3 per cent. in the imports of tea chests which increase he ascribes to the preference evinced for foreign boxes because the actual shipments of tea leaf were smaller in that year than in the previous one. These tea chests are manufactured exclusively from the wood of the "Bombax Malabaricum" or silk cotton tree, known also as the "pula or simal" tree. It grows to a height of 100 feet with large girth, the wood being white when fresh cut, but darkening on exposure. It is a soft and perishable timber, but besides being suitable for the making of tea chests is also used as planking packing cases, toys, fishing floats, water conduits and the lining of wells. The tree takes kindly to almost any description of soil, and grows easily so there seems to be no reason why its cultivation should not be systematically undertaken in those portions of the Presidency where waste spaces are to be found. A product of the tree which possesses some commercial value is the silk cotton which surrounds the seed and is commercially known as "simal" or red silk cotton. It is used as a substitute for feathers and down and is recommended, when properly carded, for the filling of quilts, etc. It also is said to be better than wool owing to its being proof against the attack of moths and other vermin.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 20.

Rain has fallen locally in Upper Burma and the Chittagong Coast, the largest amount being three-quarters of an inch at Yamethen.

Clouds have increased in Burma, but in North-East India skies are almost clear. They are lightly clouded in South India, and Madras reports a light fall of rain, while in the rest of the country, skies are clear.

Humidity is in defect on the Konkan Coast, the Deccan and Gujarat; temperature is below normal in West Central India, the Central Provinces and the greater part of the Deccan.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are probable in Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Kotha and normal elsewhere. Temperature is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is normal while night temperature continues in defect over nearly the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum is lower than usual nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture at Bombay but is drier than usual elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in Hyderabad and in moderate to large defect in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature has risen and is now normal but night temperature continues low.

General Remarks.—Except for the showers at Madras and the rough sea at Negapatam, weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th November was 30·021 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st November.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon the 21st instant. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday next the 24th instant at 4-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st November.

497.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

500.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st November.

553. To-day Saturday 21st instant.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-30 p. m. (as many Volunteers as can possibly do so are requested to leave by the 1st Train.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—The 3-20 p.m. train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

554. Musketry.—Sunday 22nd instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

555.—Detail for the week ending 28th instant:—

Monday 23rd instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 24th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 25th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 a. m.

2 Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 26th inst—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 26th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

THE LADIES' CORNER

COLOURS FOR THE SEASON'S TAILOR-MADES.

At Longchamp just now the tailor-made predominates, as befits an autumn race meeting, writes our Paris lady correspondent. A sprinkling of soft satin gowns, accompanied by velvet coats, is to be seen, but the best dressed women wear navy, dark gris fer, black, brown, rich violet, and lie de vin cloths and serges, and very warm cosy, and suitable they appear to be. Costly gowns fashioned of fine supple furs are, however, not lacking—early in the season though it is—and one of the costliest was carried out in Persian lamb, which was almost as soft and silky as breitschwantz, and was fashioned of picked skins that must have caused numbers of women present pangs of envy and covetousness. The gown was of the Directoire variety, being tight-fitting and moulded carefully to the figure, while the jupe was of walking length, just touching the ground, and hemmed with a deep band of black velvet. The clinging pelt was set off to the best advantage by a beautiful muff and long stole of ermine the latter of which was flung over the left shoulder—a fact of which many women who had been in doubt as to the right adjustment of the stole this autumn made careful note—while the whole was completed by a hat of black Ottoman silk, trimmed, alas! with quantities of white ospreys.

BOLSTER-SHAPED MUFF WITH SQUARE OF CHINCHILLA.

Another eminently satisfactory gown was carried out in black corduroy, a material in which both brunette and blonde look triumphantly well. The gown was made in one piece, and was very tight fitting, with an empiecement and undersleeves of plain cream net, finely plisse. The supplement to this toilette was chinchilla, in the from of a stole and muff, the latter of which was original in make, and will probably provide a model for many of the new examples during the coming winter. Quite small-fitting to the arm, it was nevertheless very long and bolster shaped, the basis being of grey mousseline-de-soie, over which was literally hung a large square piece of chinchilla, much like a saddle cloth over a horse, the fur hanging considerably below the small body of the muff. The reverse side of the pelt was concealed under full ruches and frills of mousseline-de-soie which, of course, only became visible when the fur fell back, and when held before its owner in position it had the effect of a very large square muff, almost ordinary in appearance. With this toilette was worn a huge hat with wide flat brim of wine-coloured satin, both crown and brim being almost hidden under a long full ostrich feather of the palest blou ciel.

WIDE ERMINE SCARVES FRINGED WITH TAILS.

Many coat and skirt toilettes have the coat of velvet, in rich dark colourings, and the favourite style seems still to be that which is fashioned with long basque cut open at the side and finished with big buttons and simulated buttonholes, while military braiding and a very sparing application of soutache were the distinguishing features of most. With dark tailor-mades numbers of women wear either pale tan boots or black with fancy cloth tops and the majority of the long stoles which give the finishing touch to the severe costumes are made exactly after the pattern of the gauzy scarves of the summer, viz., draping a little behind and on the turn of the shoulder, and very soft and limp. Snow white ermine without tails, except for a close fringe at the ends, as well as any of the finer furs, is employed in this connection, the absence of heads, paws, and other addenda differentiating them from the thicker and fuller pelts.

HATS OF MARABOUT AND SWANSDOWN.

The popular hat of the moment is that fashioned of marabout in various colours, which takes the form of a large inverted basin, and on such occasions as those on which a trimming is considered necessary the only decoration is a long thin feather of the bare stalk and club-end variety. For a young girl whose fresh pink and white skin and sparkling eyes can defy the trying effect of cold upon the complexion this particular form of headgear is very pretty and becoming when carried out in pure white swansdown with just a cluster of camellias or a clump of water lilies on one side, but only an unimpeachable teinte can stand such a test, and no woman who is not prefectly sure of her complexion dare exploit a white hat when there is even the barest possibility of an east wind in the air.

DECLINE OF THE TRAINED SKIRT.

A point which was specially noticeable at Longchamp was the fact that all the clinging Directoire gowns worn there, with hardly an exception, were cut short at the back. The trained skirt this autumn, as it was last year, is being reserved by the Parisienne for, indoor wear, and, however sweeping her jupe may be in her own drawing-room, she prefers to have it of walking length on other occasions. Black is a positive craze at present with the well-dressed Frenchwoman, and very elegant are these plain, clinging gowns of fine black cloth, some of which are fastened down one side with buttons, while others fasten in the middle of the back invisibly, and have a row of buttons down the two side seams to the hem. For outdoor gowns the scarf seems to have disappeared entirely, while all sleeves without exception are long, and—by some merciful decree on the part of Madame la Mode, for which we ought to be devoutly grateful where our finances are concerned—all gloves are short.

THE AMERICAN 'BOOM.'

Prosperity Flood Tide.

New York, Nov. 6.

"To every business man who is obeying the law I say go ahead with all the energy you possess," observed Mr. Taft at a great meeting at Cincinnati last night. No advice more palatable to Americans could be given by the President elect. It imparted a spectacular impulse to the mighty wave of prosperity which I described yesterday as sweeping over the country.

"Mills start as if by magic," "Orders are piling up in all cities," "Delirious revival of enterprise," "Full work for the unemployed," and such characteristic headlines are published in the newspapers to-day over column after column of despatches enthusiastically recounting the "onward rush of the prosperity wave." New York importers are racing to take goods out of bond to meet the sudden expansion of the home market. Optimism, in fact, reigns for the movement supreme.

Pittsburg declared to-day that it is confident of making 1909 a record year for the production of iron and steel. In New York and Chicago the month promises to be one of unprecedented activity in the building trades compared with a year ago, and the permits for new constructions show an increase at Denver of 65 per cent., at Grand Rapids of 103 per cent., at Davenport (Iowa) of 75 per cent., at Desmoines of 46 per cent., and in New York of 112 per cent.

In New York two manufacturing companies announce the immediate resumption of work, furnishing employment for 7,000 men. Similar glad tidings are arriving from numerous other centres of industry.

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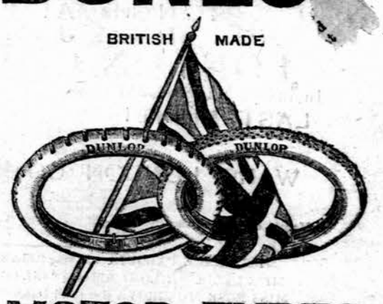

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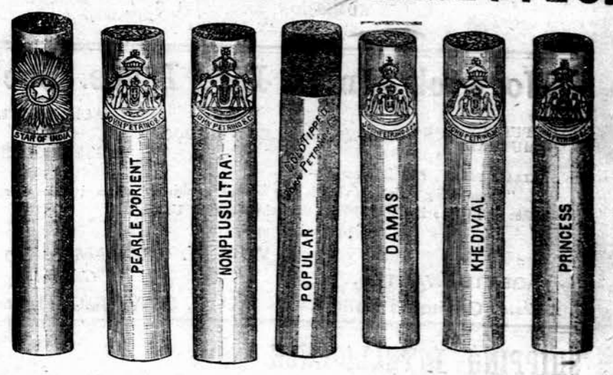

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning. The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Rama Ganu was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, in Pathar Gully on 25th September, the property of Pandu Raghu. Mr. T. M. Kajiji prosecuted for the Crown. The accused, who was an old offender, was found guilty and convicted. His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that it appeared no appreciable impression was made on old offenders by their previous incarcerations in jail at the expense of the State. The number of prisoners in jail in India, he observed, from a jail return, had increased in respect of old offenders to ten times more than it used to be. His Lordship therefore, proposed to make a new departure in passing sentences on persons of this class. He ordered that the accused should be flogged in the Common Jail, after the medical officer had declared him fit to receive the flogging, thirty stripes.

Bhailal Kishore was charged with breaking into the house of Lakhmidas Ratansi in Holee Chakla, Fort, on the early morning of 25th September, and committing theft from a cupboard of articles consisting of clothing and so forth. Mr. T. M. Kajiji prosecuted for the Crown. The complainant after locking up his rooms, had proceeded on a pilgrimage to Nasik. In consequence of getting a telegram about the burglary in his house, he returned to Bombay and lodged a formal complaint. The accused said he was a hawker of parched gram; it was true that formerly he used to do such sort of things. He was convicted. Being an old offender he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which three months was to be solitary confinement.

Bachu Janmahomed was charged with stealing from a dock-shed an umbrella belonging to Shamshudin Baxudin. Mr. A. C. Oliver prosecuted for the Crown. Shamshudin said that when he caught the accused red-handed, with the property in his possession, the accused said: "Don't catch me by the right hand, please catch me by the left." When the complainant released his right hand, and was going to seize him by the left, the accused gave him the slip and ran away. The accused called a witness in Court to testify to his innocence. The witness, who was a tailor, said: "I have never seen your face, I do not know whether it is white or black." Then the accused said that it was owing to the fear of the Police that the witness had turned round: no one would now-a-days bear witness for a damaged character in Bombay. He was also sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Amrata Pandu was adjudged guilty by the jury of a charge of kidnapping a six year old girl, Chandri, on 10th October, and stealing from her person one "patli" ornament worth Rs. 5. Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji prosecuted for the Crown. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Balkrishna Daji, an old offender, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a watch valued at Rs 15, belonging to Yeshwant Narayen, on 17th October, was sentenced to receive thirty stripes.

THROWING A WOMAN OUT OF A WINDOW.

Hassan Hoosein, a young Mahomedan, was charged with attempt to murder, and attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was this. On the morning of the 12th July last, the accused went to the room occupied by the complainant, Jethibai, in a chawl in Bapu Khote Street, and demanded admittance. The door of the room was locked from inside, and Jethibai was sleeping with another woman named Motibai, a fellow lodger. The door was not opened, and the accused thereupon broke it open. Entering the room, he made a proposal which Jethibai refused, whereupon he lifted her up and threw her bodily out of a window, a height of sixteen or seventeen feet, on to a metalled road in Jamblee Street. Both her legs were broken, and she was removed to hospital in an unconscious state. She was yet unable to sit or stand up. The other girl ran away out of the room. She was chased by the accused, but she ran up to the third floor and was protected from violence by a man who was there. The accused was told to leave the house, and did so. Jethibai, whose legs were in splints, was brought into Court on a charpoy.

In her cross-examination by Mr. Rustom Wadia, the complainant denied that the house in which she was found was a house of ill fame, and that there were so many rooms there that Bachoobai, who kept the house, had to pay Rs. 600 per month as rent. The accused was a tea shop-keeper in the neighbourhood. There was no enmity towards him on the part of the girls who came to the house.

Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Weldon, in summing up the case for the Crown, said one thing was quite clear, that the accused person was in the house. There was the evidence of Jethibai and Motibai that Jethibai was thrown out of the window. Had she fallen upon her head, the accused would have been tried for murder, and not culpable homicide. It was fortunate for the accused that Jethibai fell as she had fallen. She was actually flung forth from the window, and in law the accused was clearly guilty of attempt to murder.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, in defence of the accused, reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, pointing to discrepancies and contradictions which, he said, rendered the story told for the Crown highly improbable. It was stated that the accused went to the house in a victoria. Why was not the victoria driver called? There was a police chowkey at a short distance from the house. Why was not a policeman called to the house? There was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill or cause death, and the learned counsel submitted that, if the whole of the prosecution story was believed, the only offence of which the accused could be found guilty would be that of doing a rash and negligent act.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury by a majority of seven to two found the prisoner not guilty. His Lordship accepted the verdict and the accused was discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

VATAN PROPERTY.

Suit for Attachment.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a suit instituted by Dalsukh Kalidas and others, original plaintiffs and respondents, against Desai Ranchhod Hargovan and another, original defendants and appellants, for a share of the cash allowance. Mr. Manubhai appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh. Plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 1,597 from the defendants and applied to have the latter's share in a cash allowance attached and sold in execution of a decree. Plaintiffs obtained a decree for money against one Purushotam Nandlal, deceased, by his widow and another, and in execution of that decree sought to attach and sell the share of the deceased Nandlal in the right to certain cash allowances received from the Mamlatdar of Godhra. The widow having died since the decree, execution of the decree was applied for against the appellants as heirs representing the share of Nandlal. The appellants appeared in pursuance of notices served upon them and contended 'inter alia' that the cash allowances were paid as remuneration for services rendered to Government and were Vatan property and were not therefore liable to sale in execution of the plaintiffs' decree according to law, and that by the custom of the family, the Vatan property could not be sold out of the family.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Godhra who overruled all these contentions and ordered execution to be issued against the share of the deceased Nandlal. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordhips observed that this was an application by the plaintiffs to execute a decree for money against a deceased vatandar. It is only under certain circumstances that the Civil Court is directed by the legislature to raise an attachment upon vatan property, and where such circumstances did not exist there was nothing improper in the Courts to allow an attachment. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships passed an order dismissing the appeal with costs.

POLICE COURT.

IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW DECIDED.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Shaik Vazir Shaik Ebrahim and twenty-two other men, employed in the engine-room of the Shah Line Company's s.s. "Ipswich," summoned Captain C. Webb, master of the ship, for the payment of their wages. Mr. Goolam Ali C. Mulji, Pleader, appeared for the complainants; Mr. Merwanji of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, was for the agents of the Shah Line Company. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Captain was ordered to pay the wages to the men, but on his expressing his inability to do so, the Court issued a notice against him, and the agents of the Shah Line Company, and against Messrs. Sunderdas and Co., agents of the Swadeshi Company, to show cause why the ship should not be sold for the purpose of paying off the wages.

The hearing of the notice was continued yesterday Mr. Vinayak Ramchandra, shipping and discharging clerk in the shipping office, produced the agreement under which Captain Webb had engaged the services of the crew. It purported to state that the Captain had engaged their services on behalf of the Shah Line.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji, the witness said that the articles were by law required to be filled in in a particular form They did not insert the name of the charterers.

Captain Webb deposed that the Swadeshi Company engaged him and other officers at Tuticorin and fixed his salary. That Company paid all the claims. The Swadeshi Company was not mentioned in the articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji, the witness said that the crew were paid by the Swadeshi Company up to the end of May and he himself and other officers up to the end of August. The steamer was re-delivered to the Shah Line on the 7th November. They left the ship without getting their pay, because they were compelled to do so. He got a message from the office that Messrs Sunderdas and Co. refused to find him provisions, stores, food or even labour. He went to the Collector of Customs and informed him of this. For one day and night they were without any food. They left the ship on the 2nd November.

Mr. R. H. A. Hopkins, the Shipping Master, said the agreement was between the crew and the master on behalf of the Shah Line Company, which was the name of the owner on the register of the ship.

Examined by Mr. Merwanji the witness said that the law required that the agreement should be entered into in a particular form. The name of the owner as appearing on the ship's register was put in. Even though a charterer might engage a ship, the name of the owner of the ship as appearing in the ship's register was inserted in the agreement.

Mr. Damodar Sunderdas said that the Swadeshi Company, the charterers, had undertaken to pay the wages.

Mr. Mulji submitted that the Captain might be ordered to pay the wages or, in default, the ship should be attached and sold.

Mr. Merwanji submitted that the best course was that Messrs. Sunderdas and Co. should pay the wages and recover the amount from their principals the Swadeshi Company.

The Magistrate said that section 53 of the Shipping Act laid down that either the owner or the master of the ship should pay the wages. If the owner let out the ship to a charterer, and the latter failed to pay the wages, the owner might bring an action against him to recover the amount of the wages, but he could not be absolved from his liability to pay it. Section 113 further laid down that if the Captain or the owner was ordered to pay the wages and he did not do so, the ship should be sold and the wages paid out of the sale proceeds. In this case the Captian had been sued for payment and he could not pay. His Worship therefore ordered the ship to be attached and a distress warrant issued. The complainants were allowed Rs. 75 for their legal costs.

Subsequently, Mr. Merwanji appeared with the Captain in Court and said the wages would be paid to the men.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Jamalkhan Insankhan, a tram driver, was charged with driving in a rash manner so as to endanger human life. The charge against the accused was that on Thursday morning he drove the car in a rash manner in Bapu Khoti Street and knocked down Khuma Mala, a Marwari child. The child sustained serious injuries and was sent to hospital for treatment. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SAMPAN IN A CYCLONE.

Two Men Rescued.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 20.

The master of the s.s. "Syriam," of the Burmah Oil Coys., Ltd., reported to the River Police this morning that at a distance of 153 miles from Akyab the steamer was stopped and two Chittagonians, named Korban Ali and Ameer Ali, in a sampan No. 168, were picked up. The men had had no food for six days and were in a very exhausted condition when picked up. The men were travelling from Chittagong to Akyab, when they were caught in a storm and their sampan capsized when within sight of Akyab.

On interviewing the men the following thrilling narrative was related by them. It appears it is customary for sampans to cross from Chittagong to Akyab and back for passenger traffic. Ordinarily, when the weather is favourable, the journey occupies three days. On this occasion the weather was very boisterous, it being at the time the cyclone was travelling about the Bay, and apparently no one had the temerity to attempt the crossing. Nothing daunted, however, the two men essayed to cross over, leaving Akyab on the 4th instant. They found themselves face to face with a far harder task than they had expected. The sea, instead of going down as they expected or at least moderating, became worse than ever, bailing had to be kept up continually, and at one time they gave up all hopes of ever reaching land. In the meantime, they had run out of both provisions and water, and the strain of anxiety was greatly intensified by the gnawing pangs of hunger. The men, however, stuck gamely to their task, till at last after battling with the waves for seven or more days they sighted the Akyab lighthouse light. This spurred them to fresh efforts and they approached to within a quater mile of Akyab itself, when a huge wave caught them and capsized the sampan.

Fortunately the men came up close to the sampan, and beyond being thrown into the water had received no further injury. Seizing hold of the sampan they hung on all night. The sea all round there is infested with sharks and they got exhausted with their long and fierce struggle. The dawn broke at last and with the dawn the sea became slightly calmer, allowing them to right the sampan. Meantime the tide had carried them out to sea, and after having got back into the boat, to their horror they found they were out of sight of land without oars, without food or water. Their plight was indeed a terrible one, and the men began to give up hope. Luckily for them rain fell copiously and saved them from the terrible pangs of thirst; but still the craving for food was fearful and the men found themselves growing weaker. As day after day past they became more and more dazed, but still clung to hope so long as life lasted. At last when it seemed that they were beyond all hope of rescue and nothing but death stared them in the face, the s. s. "Syriam" came into sight. This vessel bore down on them and rescued them in a very exhausted condition.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 20.

At the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate John L. Behan, a European, describing himself as a journalist, author and bookmaker from Johannesburg, was charged by Sub-Inspector Fleming, under section 110, with attempting to cheat, and being too dangerous a character to be at large without a security for his good behaviour.

On the accused being brought before the Magistrate, he was called upon by the Court to furnish a security for Rs. 200 and a surety for a like amount.

The accused having intimated that he was unable to furnish the same, the charges were proceeded with.

On the first charge evidence was recorded in connection with the complaint made by the Manager of the National Hotel, who, in his examination by the Court, stated he knew accused, who called on the 3rd instant and asked for accommodation at the Hotel. An entry was made by the accused in the Visitors' Book, in which it was mentioned that he (accused) arrived from South Africa. Accused had paid for two or three days and there was a bill which accused asked to be presented for payment on the 10th, but did not do so. The accused then disappeared. Witness made a complaint to the Police, in which it was intimated that the accused had called at the Hotel during the early part of the month without any luggage accompanying him.

Further evidence was taken and the case adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE AT NAGPUR.

Intense Indignation.

A CHIEF'S LOYAL OFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 20.

The desecration of Queen Victoria's statue at Nagpur has caused intense indignation among the loyal Indian community of the Central Provinces, who now more than ever view the local Extremist movement with feelings of anger and resentment.

The Maharaja of Sirguja has given practical illustration of the anxiety of the public to prevent any repetition of the outrage.

When news of the desecration became known, he wrote at once to the Political Agent of the Feudatory States, expressing his abhorrence of the insult offered to the memory of the late Queen and asked to be allowed to bear the cost of a special police guard over the statue to be maintained in perpetuity.

The "Pioneer" says it may not be necessary to accept his offer, but the Government cannot fail to appreciate the true spirit of loyalty which prompted it.

The death at Calcutta of Babu Manmatha Nath Dutt, Rector of the Keshub Academy.

A report from Chandernagore states that Monsieur Bouhouse has been recalled.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Sections of the North-Western and the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railways, which lie within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, should be designated "The Superintendent of Police, Sinp Railways."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The formation of the Tirhut Division, Bengal, is now formally notified.

Mr. H. P. Tollinton reverts to the Punjab.

Indian Medical Service.—Captains M. H Thornely and J. Masson are posted to Bengal.

Mr. F. A. Slacke is appointed President, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, vice Sir Robert Rampini, resigned.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. C. Burn, Major C. J. Cumberledge and Captian G. L. Cattel are posted, the first two to the Punjab, the last named to Central India, as Cantonment Magistrates.

Lieutenant-General J. H. Wodehouse is gazetted to be an Army Commander, vice General Sir A. Hunter, vacated.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—To be Brevet-Colonel:—W. H. D. Rich; to be Captains:—C. W. Bulter, C. Nelson and W. S. Smith.

Good Service Pension is conferred on Lieutenant-General A. G. F. Browne, vice Sir R. Strachey, deceased.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Marockji Byramji Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, is gazetted to be an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr Tomoh Hirata as Acting Japanese Consul-General at Calcutta is recognised.

Captain G. T. Vander Gucht, Skinner's Horse, has six months' sick leave.

Major R. G. Munn is appointed D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops.

Mr. E. B. Howell is posted as First Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad.

The appointment is recognised of Monsieur A. E. Roussin as French Consul-General at Calcutta, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. Inglis is posted as Divisional Judge, Peshawar.

SEASON AND CROPS REPORT.

Malaria still Prevalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

This week's season and crop telegrams show that malarial fever, which has proved such a curse to the entire population of Upper India this autumn, is at last beginning to abate in the United Provinces, but is still bad in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province. The high food grain prices show no tendency to fall, but numbers under relief continue to be reduced, the total for all India being now under 12,000.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 18th November:—

No rain during week. Rainfall for season generally sufficient, but more needed in places for late kharif crops and rabi cultivation. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Hyderabad, and by grass-hoppers in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, and withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts Ahmednagar, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Cotton damaged by insects in parts Hyderabad. Crops in good condition elsewhere, Kharif harvesting commenced in Bijapur and Dharwar, almost completed in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Satara, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, and generally in progress elsewhere. Thrashing commenced in parts Kolaba, continues in parts Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Thana, Kanara and Baroda, and almost completed in Broach and Mahi Kantha. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and commenced in East and West Khandesh. Lands being prepared for Rabi cultivation in parts Sind, Ahmedabad and Savantvadi. Sowing completed in Satara, Sholapur, Palanpur and Kolhapur, almost over in East Khandesh and Rewa Kantha, and continues in parts Karachi, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Broach, Nasik, Poona, West Khandesh, Cutch and Mahi Kantha. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Surat. East Khandesh, Konkan and Kathiawar, fair to good in Panch Mahals, Broach, Nasik, Poona and Belgaum, fair in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Satara, fair to poor in West Khandesh, Kaira and Dharwar, and poor in Bijapur and Shalapur. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Ahmedabad Surat, Thana and Kolaba, fair to good in Panch Mahals, Broach, Kanara and Sholapur, fair in Kaiara, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Belgaum, fair to poor in Naisk, Bijapur and Dharwar, and poor in West Khandesh. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Nasik and Bijapur. Agricultural stock geneally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of drinking water generally sufficient. Water for irrigation generally adequate except in parts Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Deccan, slightly risen in Dharwar, and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 28 to 52 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 61 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 30 per cent., in Deccan 20 to 42 per cent., and in Karnatak 30 to 82 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring class in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 7th instant gratuitous—Bijapur 681, Jath 107.

The Kabuli wounded in recent disturbance in Harrison Road, Calcutta, has died and his assailant is under arrest.

MR. R. Wynne, President, Railway Board, will arrive at Madras on Sunday and will accompany the Governor on his tour to Rameswaram.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in harbour yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s str. mer "Egypt" were Sir T. P. Sykes, Lady K en Elliot, Viscount Melgund and Mr. L R. W. Forrest.

MR. A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, I. C. S., is expected to return to Madras, from leave, at the end of this month and join the Board of Revenue, when Mr J. Andrew, I.C.S., will proceed to Calcutta to take his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

YESTERDAY Lady Minto visited the La Martiniere Girls' School and the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow. Yesterday night the Viceroy dined with the officers of the Royal Dragoons and afterwards visited the Royals' circus.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 20.

Three further games were played yesterday and all three furnished splendid exhibitions at Polo. The game between the Lincolns and the 26th Cavalry No. 1 was a fast and exciting one, and although the Lincolns lost against an eminently crack team it must be attributed to their credit that they played surprisingly.

FIRST GAME.

26TH CAVALRY, No. 1, VS. THE LINCOLNS.

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Cavalry were at once away with the ball to the Lincolns' end, and before the team knew where they were a goal was hit. The next minute the Cavalry placed a second goal to their credit, and Summers getting on to the ball shortly after scored a third goal. 26th Cavalry, No. 1, 3 goals; Lincolns, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Moir was on to the ball the moment it was thrown in, and drove it clean up to the Lincolns' end, but the Lincolns got away with it in the nick of time, and going at full speed from one end of the field to the other, let drive for goal, but unfortunately the ball struck up against the post. When the Cavalry drove away with it and a series of very fast runs followed till the chukker ended. 26th Cavalry No. 1, nil; Lincolns, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Summers had a long move for goal, the instant the ball was in play, but just missed. The next moment, however, he was on the ball again and scored. The Cavalry continued to have the better of the Lincolns, and Mowatt passing the ball on to Moir the latter ran it up to the posts and dribbled in a second goal. A minute later the chukker closed with the ball close up to the Lincolns' posts. 26th Cavalry, 2 goals; Lincolns, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the Lincolns had the ball in possession, and Buller getting on to it made a brilliant run down the field unchallenged, till he got within shooting range and shot the ball through. It was an initial triumph for the Lincolns, but they were within on ace of scoring a minute later if the Cavalry had not rushed up and saved. The next instant the chukker closed. 26th Cavalry, nil; Lincolns, 1 goal.

Score—26th Cavalry, scratch, 5 goals: Lincolns, minus 2, nil.

SECOND GAME.

MINERS vs. R. F. A. No. 1.

FIRST CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Miners at once rushed down the field and scored. Then followed a series of up and down runs till the Gunners got within range of the Miners' goal, but before they could get the ball through the latter were up and saved. Miners, 1 goal; R. F. A. No. 1, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—A fast gallop down the field, practically unopposed, allowed the Miners to get clear away to the Gunners' posts and to score. The next instant the operation was repeated under similar circumstances. After this almost every one had a shot at the ball during the course of a series of chases up and down the field. Miners, 1 goal; R.F. A .No. 1, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Hitting out from behind the Gunners' line the ball was carried to midfield, where the Gunners were on to it and carrying it back to the Miners' end, scored their first goal. A bit of sticky play followed down the Miners' way, till a number of very fast chases concluded the chukker. Miners nil, R. F. A. No. 1, 1 goal.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The first phases of the chukker were characterised by sticky play till the Miners worked their way down to the Gunners' end and hit a goal. Soon after the chukker ended. Miners, 1 goal, R. F. A. No 1, nil

Scores—Miners, plus 3, 7 goals, R. F. A. No 1, plus 4, 5 goals.

THIRD GAME.

SAPPERS vs. M. I. No. 2.

FIRST CHUKKER.—Half a minute after the start the Sappers were on to the ball, and carrying it up to within range of the M. I. Bremner shot it through. The next instant the Sappers hit a secondgoal. A foul was now given against the Miners, but the penalty resulted in the Miners pouncing upon the ball when it was in play, and sweeping down to the M. I end hit a goal on the point of time. Sappers, 3 goals; M. I. No. 2, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Sappers, with a splendid run down the field, got up to the M. I. posts and hit a goal. The rest of the chukker was distinguished by rapid runs down the field when neither side found an opportunity to score. Sappers, 1 goal; M. I. No. 2, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—With a single drive Layard hit a goal the instant the ball was in play, and the next instant Bremner scored a second goal for the Sappers. A minute later Bremner was on to the ball, and clearing with it went to the M. I. end and shot in a third, fourth and fifth goal, when the chukker ended. Sappers, 5 goals; M. I. No. 2, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start, the Sappers were up to the M. I. posts and scored, and a minute later they hit a second goal without much opposition. Just on the pointof time they hit a third goal. Sappers, 3 goals; M. I. No. 2, nil.

Score—Sappers, minus 1, 11 goals; M. I. No. 2 plus 4, 4 goals.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

The tie between the Lincolns "B" Team and the R.F.A., Kirkee, was replayed to-day, when the Lincolns were defeated by two goals to love. R. F. A. were awarded then a second goal without hitting it on a foul.

POONA, NOVEMBER 20.

The Northamdtons team beat the Royal Scotts this evening by 3 goals to 2.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin	1 39	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	0 49	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mahikin	2 28	Officers, R. A.

Course No. 37+2 reversed = 9·9 miles. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

C. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	5 20	Col. H. Mead.
Mead	1 20	Officers, B. E.
Clotha	2 40	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	1 20	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Curlew	4 40	C. A. Wordsworth
Jean	7 20	C. M. Moberly
Sitara	5 20	Wardlaw Milne

Course No. 37 reversed = 8 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Nov. 20.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. B. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the English mails of the 6th November, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bourdillon, Mr B H
Gordon, Mr E
Lane, Mr H A
Malan, Mr C H
Butler, Mr C K
Fowler, Miss A P
Walker, Miss L
Smith, Mr R B
Allen, Mr G O
Sargeant, Mr and Mrs W and child
Sankey, Mr
Dacres, Mr L S P
Nelson, Mr T W
Cassels, Mr A
Drake, Mr J A
Lawrie, Mr W A
Wilkinson, Mr J F S
Fenner, Major and Mrs C
Sutherland, Miss A
Baker, Lt-Col and Mrs G
Sargeant, Capt W
Sargeant, Miss
Metcalfe, Mr H A
Scully, Miss W
Cascton, Mrs and two infants
Sawyer, Mr A
FitzHenry, Miss D
Tuff, Miss A
Henry, Miss M
Forward, Mrs
Symons, Mr H S
Farran, Mr and Mrs E D
Greenshields, Mr, Mrs, and Miss C
Clarke, Mrs B and child
Malcolm, Mr D
Street, Mrs C and infant
Leslie, Mrs and inft
Ashton, Mrs and Miss
Gourlay, Capt and Mrs G A
Arnold, Miss
Henry, Miss K L
Mungall, Mr and Mrs W and inft
Barnett, Miss A M
Fraser, Mr J D
Evatt, Mrs C D and child
Evatt, Mr C B
Gowers, Mrs
Fyfe, Mr and Mrs
Bion, Mrs M A
Follett, Miss R
Titchener, Miss
Dunn, Mr S G
Johnson, Mrs and child
Hall, Miss L
Sharpe, Mr G L
Mackenzie, Mr D
Woodward, Mr S C
Twiss, Mrs and infant
Cree, Mrs
Upchurch, Mrs
Thompson, Mr T B
Thomas, Capt and Mrs G and 2 infants.
Maclean, Miss B
Consterdine, Mrs N J
Manes, Mrs
Rathborne, Miss M
Jamieson, Miss S
Lilly, Mr A R G
Sawday, Mr S K
Ward, Mrs R
Ward, Miss
Powell, Mr C E
Laidlaw, Mr D M
Croft, Sir F
Walker, Lt R
Bycott, Miss G A
Bishop, Miss
Issard, Miss
Beevor, Mrs W
Pluck, Mr F
Clark, Mrs A M
Warner, Miss D K
Sefton, Mr
Rich, Mrs E
Rewes, Mr W
Reynon, Mrs
Solano, Mrs G L
Crosden, Mrs T B
Bhose, Mrs
Cuoban, Mr J
Morgan, Mr A M
Morgan, Miss
Young, Miss
Pipon, Miss
Garlick, Mr G
Gubbins, Miss
Edye, Mr and Mrs G H H
Godfrey, Miss
Mildred, Mr Frank
Ryan, Miss
Thompson, Mr J
Ayrton, Miss E
Shryock, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Woolcombe, Mr R
Perrotts, Mrs H R
Boteler, Mr R
Maxwell, Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Thomson, Miss E
Beazley, Mr J G
Webb, Major and Mrs A E and infant
Critchley, Mr and Mrs C H M
Lake, Mrs and Miss
Lake, Miss
Manduit, Major F
Richardson, Mr C
Bladon, Mrs
White, Mrs F
Beauchamp Williams, Capt
Grant, Col A
Hammersley, Mr H G
Talkaka, Mr K C
Lake, Mr Jack
Brayne Mr A F L
Harthorne, Mr G F
Moir, Mr W R G
Peterson, Major F H
Stapledon, Mr G
Legat, Mr
Symons, Mr J L
Elliott, Mrs and infant
Shorrock, Mr and Mrs J C
Ludlow-Hewitt, Lt E
Wilson, Mr and Mrs R A
O'Brien, Mr G
Eliot, Mr R
Ezra, Mr J E D
Forster, Capt L H
Lyle, Mr D R
Martin, Mr W F
Corbyn, Capt E C
Stirling, Capt J D
Irvine, Lt Col
Marshall, Mr E J
Anderson, Capt R
Anderson, Miss
Baird, Mr A E
Sedgwick, Mrs C and infant
Morean, Mr E
Larmour, Mr and Mrs C F
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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1908.

THE ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA IN AFRICA.

THE evangelisation of the heathen races of the Dark Continent is an ambition that has moved many of the great missionary associations from the period when the discoveries of successive explorers revealed the existence of the vast fields for the promotion of Christian tenets. But it is only during comparatively recent years that the acquisition of large tracts of territory by ourselves, Germany, France and other European Powers has facilitated these operations, and enables the pioneers of our religious beliefs to commence an active campaign of conversion, and so far the results, except in Uganda, and a few other localities, have not corresponded to anticipations because the missionaries have to contend with the great propaganda of Mahomedan theocracy which has made such extraordinary advances during the past century. Northern Africa has been dominated by Islamic influences and ideals since the days when the Crescent won its way into Spain, but the spread of its doctrines southwards into the Soudan and the educational tracts, and along the Eastern and Western coasts dates from the period of the religious renascence begun by the Wahabis in Arabia some hundred and twenty years ago. That revival appears to have stimulated the proselytising aspirations of the various Musalman theocratic orders with consequences that are now visible in the huge accessions to their faith amongst the negroid populations. According to one authority, "Mahomedan North Africa is advancing surely and steadily southwards across the Sahara, which is now known to contain teeming pagan tribes to whom the Koran is being brought down and is prevailing." The centres from which this great propaganda has radiated are the monasteries of the different Islamic orders, the most powerful of which have their headquarters in Northern Africa, with subordinate associations whose operations are controlled by the Shaikhs or principals of the brotherhood. It has been estimated that there are now upwards of ninety of these confraternities in Africa, Arabia and Asiatic Turkey, each possessing hundreds of devoted disciples whose sole ambition is the winning of converts to Islam, an occupation in which they have been eminently successful, especially upon the West African seaboard, where from Senegal to Lagos, an expanse of upwards of two thousand miles, every large town has masjids typifying the new faith and preachers who enthusiastically urge its acceptance. The secret of the remarkable success which has attended this movement amongst races whose ethical ideals are far beneath those of Asiatic nations is the easy conditions accompanying conversion, a simple acceptance of Islamic tenets and an ability to repeat the profession of faith being regarded as sufficient qualifications for admission to one of these orders, and in most instances the new disciples become active agents for the extension of the belief in the ranks of their pagan countrymen. Lapses into the despised forms of idolatry and fetishism are said to be exceedingly rare, as the Negro convert prides himself upon the superiority he has gained by becoming a member of what he believes to be the only true faith, and under favouring conditions he is apt to become a more fanatical exponent of it than those by whom it has been revealed. "Wherever," says a recent writer, "a Moslem house can be found, there the African convert who can repeat a dozen syllables of his creed is sure of shelter, sustenance and advice, and finds himself at once a member of an influential and dominant caste."

All these orders, with the exception of the great Sanusiya body which has larger ambitions, are worked upon corresponding systems, each having a Shaikh or grand-master whose decrees are infallible, the affairs of the Takiyas or monasteries being delegated to the Mukadams, sub-[illegible] to whom are the Ikhwan or [illegible]. There are other office-holders who keep the accounts, transcribe the Shaikh's despatches to the outlying branches, and conduct all the temporal concerns of the brotherhood. The great body of disciples, in some instances numbering many thousands, who yield implicit obedience to the statutes of the order to which they belong, are called Murids and are to be found in all parts of Africa, down to the confines of British territory and protectorates. The leaders and office-holders of each association hold periodical meetings at which the concerns of the order are discussed and decided, the results being communicated to the members by an encyclical transmitted to all the subordinate institutions. Proselytism is the first object of these powerful organisations, the second motive being the gathering of the faithful into a universal brotherhood subject to the theocratic principles preached by the missioners of the various orders. Fortunately for the peace of Africa and the rest of the world there is no coalition between them, mutual jealousies preventing a combination which might be a menace to the general concord, and in Turkey and other orthodox Musalman kingdoms these Dervish associations are not regarded favourably either by the rulers or the official ecclesiastics, and in the past unsuccessful endeavours have been made to suppress them as dangerous opponents to ordinary administrative ideals. The history of Afghanistan seems with examples of the fanaticism these theological free-lances can arouse, and in Africa itself the story of the Soudan is a lasting illustration of the trouble and bloodshed caused by one militant false prophet.

Of all these African sects, the body whose proceedings are arousing most attention are the Sanusiya, the head quarters of whose propaganda are in the almost inaccessible districts bordering upon Lake Tchad. Their organisation is the most modern of the great congeries of religious orders, having been originated at Mecca towards the middle of last century, the present head of it being the third in succession from the founder. This order aims at much more than reforms in the Islamic religious ritual and the peaceful proselytisation of African pagans, in which it has been extremely successful, as it is based largely upon military principles, one of the conditions of membership being instruction in the use of arms and compulsory service in the Shaikh's forces. He is said to possess arsenals well-stocked with munitions of war and to be capable of placing in the field many thousands of disciplined followers for it is no secret that numbers of his drill-instructors are ex-soldiers of the Egyptian army. No accurate estimate can be made of the numbers of his disciples or the stage to which his military preparations have advanced, as travellers and all unconnected with the order are rigorously excluded from his domain, while the concerns of the kingdom (into which it has practically expanded from the original association) are conducted with such secrecy that nothing reaches the outer world. His ambition is said to be the creation of a powerful Musalman sovereignty in the heart of Africa which shall eventually include the Sudan, Egypt and Tripoli, a programme which will bring him into collision with his powerful neighbours. So far he has not committed himself to any overt movement provocative of hostilities, but as the boundaries of the French and ourselves move onwards no long period can elapse before submission or subjugation will be the fate of the great Sanusiya organisation. The other Musalman religious orders are undoubtedly doing commendable work in reclaiming pagan Africa, although they are thus usurping a field which Christian evangelists had worked out for their own operations, and one probable result of this active Islamic propaganda may be that the Northern half of the Dark Continent down to the Equator will eventually profess Mahomedanism, the acceptance of western belief being limited to the areas already annexed and administered by the half a dozen European Powers established therein.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. REDMOND recently inaugurated at Manchester a Home Rule campaign in Great Britain which is likely to have a marked affect on English politics during the remainder of the present Parliament. Mr. Asquith has definitely thrown out Home Rule from the present programme and give little hope that the Liberals would include it in their list when going to the country. But it cannot be relied upon that he will adhere to that decision. Mr. Kavanagh gave a very clear indication of the actual position when, speaking at a United Irish League Convention, he said: "The Liberal Party will vote for and declare themselves in favour of Home Rule as long as the Irish Party wish, but until they are in a corner and in want of the Irish Vote they will never bring in a Bill for Home Rule." Mr. Redmond is preparing the ground for the time when the Government shall find themselves in that corner and it may safely be predicted that when that day comes they will regret the pretended allegiance with all their heart. The state of Ireland is such that Home Rule cannot longer be given even serious consideration. Practically from end to end it is seething with sedition urged on by the United Irish League and Sinn Feiners with the priests as their tools. The return issued by the Royal Irish Constabulary showing for each of the first six months of this year the number of cattle-drives, cases of firing into houses and at persons and cases of boycotting is a remarkable document. In January there were thirty-five cattle-drives, twenty cases of firing into houses and at persons, five cases of complete and nine of partial boycotting. For February the corresponding figures were 31, 8, 6, 14; for March 57, 12, 6, 13; for April 71, 14, 15, 10; for May 145, 9, 15, 10; for June 79, 12, 16, 10—figures pregnant with meaning yet comparing strangely with the number of prosecutions in regard to them, which was one in January, six in February, twelve in March, eighteen in April, thirty-seven in May and twenty-one in June. There were altogether 418 cattle drives, 78 cases of firing into houses and at persons, and numerous cases of boycotting, which, being spread over longer periods than a month, are not totalled. In connection with all these offences there were 98 prosecutions and only 13 convictions, but 845 persons were boundonce to keep the peace. 258 claims for malicious injuries were allowed, the awards totalling £10,178. Yet Mr. Birrell tells us the country is in a calm and peaceful state and no special measures are required. Certainly Home Rule is not required for the good of the country, for those who would be the rulers are the ones who are urging on the people to commit these outrages. The nature of the Sinn Fein organization is proved to be disloyal by the public utterances of the chief of its members. Recently the Vice-President of the National Council stated that their object was to instill into all Irish minds the fort that they were a distinct nation and that nothing short of complete and absolute separation from England could bring lasting peace and prosperity to Ireland. "The National Council," he said, "would not make any terms with England and they would not acknowledge the Act of Union by sending members to the British House of Commons." It is well to know the nature of one's enemies. The trouble in Ireland, the preaching of sedition and incitation to acts of violence is increasing and this should be made well known throughout England lest any be misled by Mr. Redmond's specious volubility.

BISHOP AWDRY OF TOKYO.

Two of Reuter's telegrams yesterday recall old times and men in Bombay. The death of Sir Godfrey Clerk and the resignation of the Bishop of South Tokyo, both put us in mind of bygone Bombay of two and even three generations ago. The Bishop is a son of a distinguished Chief Justice of our old Supreme Court, Sir John Awdry (1795-1878) and a grandson of the First Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Carr (1788-1859). Sir John Awdry came as a Puisne to Bombay so far back as 1830 when Malcolm Judge was in the last weeks of his Governorship enjoying his triumph in the struggle with the Supreme Court whose head, Sir John Peter Grant, he had worsted and forced to resign and go away to Calcutta. But Sir James Dewar who came in the latter's place, and was almost the nominee of Malcolm, died when Awdry had not quite arrived, and the very rare spectacle was seen in Bombay of the Supreme Court without any of its Judges being on the spot to represent to the people the majesty of the Law. Awdry came in trying times when the prestige of the Court had been somewhat lowered by its defeat in its tussle with Malcolm. The lives, too, of the judges were considered precarious in the insalubrious climate of Bombay, and Awdry was greeted on his arrival with the news of Dewar's death, and put in mind besides of the rapid and premature demise of three distinguished predecessors in a short time. He might well have trembled in his heart when he thought of his position. But he remained here for eleven years, for the last two of which, 1839-41, he was Chief Justice, and what is more, survived the office in which both his predecessors had died for 37 years dying in 1878 at 83. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Court were known for their peppery temper at the time Awdry came here; but he was an Oxford don, a Fellow of Oriel, and showed himself a scholar and a gentleman to the great edification of Bombay worthies who were not over-civil in those rough days. Writing within a decade of his retirement, an old Bombay journalist said that "perhaps the loss of no man was more severely felt than upon Awdry's retirement from the Bench," a compliment the more significant as his successor of Sir Henry Roper had a very hot temper and reverted to the old unmannerly ways. Sir James Awdry took special interest in the Parsis here, and was instrumental in getting passed by the Government of India the first special piece of legislation for them, the Parsee Chattels Real Act of 1837. He encouraged them to try and get their own special laws for marriage and succession suited to their customs, an attempt in which they at last obtained success nearly thirty years later in 1865. While in Bombay he married in 1839 a daughter of Bishop Carr, and the present Bishop of Tokyo was born a little after his father's retirement from Bombay in January 1842. Like his father he is a distinguished Oxford man and was a pupil of Jowett's at Balliol College. Before he went to Japan, he was for a year Bishop of Southampton, a See which is now held by a former Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Mac Arthur, who left us in 1903. Sir Godfrey Clerk was the son of a highly distinguished Bengal Civilian, who had the unique good fortune to rule over our Bombay Presidency as its Governor on two separate occasions in 1847-48 and again from 1860-62, Sir George Russel Clerk (1800-1889.) Governor Clerk was an expert Political, and his services to India extended from 1819, the year of the birth of our late Queen down to his death in 1889. Sir Godfry himself was also connected with Bombay as he was Sir Bartle Frere's Military Secretary when that famous civilian was Governor of Bombay in the sixties of the last century.

MR. W. S. ADIE officiates as Accountant-General, Punjab, *vice* Mr. Battacharyya deceased, the permanent vacancy probably going to Mr. L. E. Prichard, Calcutta.

HIS Excellency the Governor has forwarded a cheque for Rs. 100 to the Collector of Poona to be used for the benefit of the patients in the Poona Plague Hospital.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

The Kaiser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

WITH one or two exceptions the English Press does not seem inclined to say very much about the King's Message promulgated last Monday and the "Daily Telegraph" is almost comic in the manner in which it writes about this memorable document without committing itself to approval of the policy it adumbrates as to the coming reforms. The "Times" is unstinted in its praise both as regards substance and form. That master of literary expression Sir Henry Cotton, however, does not think that in respect to style the Proclamation compares favourably with that of 1858, a view that I see is held pretty widely in India by quite as good, if not better, judges than the hon. member for the National Congress, if I may so describe him without disrespect. Mr. Gokhale has been interviewed by the "Daily News" and I have his authority for saying that the views he enunciated on the subject have been reproduced with substantial accuracy. "I would," he is reported to have said, "rather say nothing now except that I am delighted with the spirit which pervades the Proclamation. It is worthy of a great Sovereign and if it is followed up by the announcement of substantial reforms and further accompanied by conciliatory action with regard to political prisoners and the partition of Bengal I think the present crisis, which is undoubtedly grave, may be successfully overcome and I am not without hope that we may enter upon a new era of peaceful progress in India. With regard to the passage respecting the obliteration of race distinctions in the government of the country the present Proclamation goes a step further than that of 1858 in the frank recognition of the necessity for extending representative institutions in India. It repeats and emphasises the pledge given in the former Proclamation and is important in view of the attempt made of late in India to explain it away." I may add that while, as the "Daily News" says, Mr. Gokhale is "delighted" with the Proclamation he thinks it a pity that its publication was not delayed until Lord Morley was ready to announce his scheme of reforms. The effects of promulgating the Proclamation will, Mr. Gokhale fears, be to raise extravagant hopes and corresponding disappointment later. But he himself does not expect to be disappointed. So far from that he thinks and probably has grounds for thinking that the proposals to be announced next month will be quite satisfactory to himself and those who share his views as a constitutional reformer. I understand that the forecast in Monday's "Daily Mail," the gist of which was cabled by Reuter, does not embrace the whole of the measures contemplated. I think it will be found that in future the Legal Membership of the Viceroy's Council will be reserved for an Indian and I should not be greatly surprised if the first occupant of the post under the new conditions were to be a certain Hindu member of the judiciary whose ability, culture, and moderation entitle him to a seat in Lord Minto's Cabinet.

THE KAISER'S LATEST INDISCRETION.

The pregnant saying "With how little wisdom is the world governed" should be altered, after we now know of the methods of Imperial Chancellors and Foreign Offices, to "with how little care is the world governed." I daresay some of our own departments, we know, all have been guilty of acts as careless as those of the Berlin Foreign Office and some of our own statesmen as nonchalant as Prince von Bulow. I assume, of course, that the explanation given is truthful and not a chivalrous sacrifice on the part of the Chancellor to save the Kaiser's face—perhaps a big assumption. As the French Press has not failed to point out, the Government departments in Berlin have always, by Germans, been held up as a pattern for the rest of the world. We shall smile when we next hear any great admirer of the German system boast of the superiority of the Kaiser's Civil Service. There is some curiosity to know who the "English gentleman" was who collected these various comments made to sundry Englishmen. Was he an Englishman at all? It is almost incredible that any Englishman could have supposed that such a publication would lead to improve the relations between his countrymen and Germans unless he is an Englishman who has lived abroad so long as to have lost touch with public opinion in his own country. An Austrian knows a German. The "Zeit" of Vienna, commenting on the apologia, says that if the Imperial Chancellor in dire distress had lied, it would not have been indignant, for in politics lies are often told, even needlessly. "But one must not tell such clumsy lies." We may perhaps, leave the matter there.

PROGRESS OF THE AUTUMN SITTING.

Thanks to what is known at Westminister as the gag, the Government are making some progress with their Licensing Bill—that example of unselfish nobility as some style it or of stupid quixotry as others consider it, but its authors are in a less unyielding mood than they were at start and have made one or two not unimportant concessions. The most notable relates to barmaids who are not to be interfered with. I believe that you in India are in advance of public opinion here respecting the barmaid question, but the circumstances are not the same, and sensible people think that the Government are right in the course they have now adopted. Of course the "unco' guid" brigade on the Ministerial benches stand aghast at this backsliding, and are not mollified by the poor Solicitor-General's apology, that after all it was not intended to disemploy, if I may coin a word, the women at present engaged in the perilous calling. No doubt the position of a barmaid is not an ideal one for a self-respecting young person of what till the appearance of the suffragette was known as the gentle sex, but the evil has been grossly exaggerated and the temptations are not so great as those of the stage. With regard to Sunday closing in London it is not very clear what the intentions of the Government are. In response to what was regarded by them as the general wish it was intimated that the restrictions would be increased. This intimation naturally alarmed the hotels and restaurants, and now it seems as if so far at least as the latter are concerned there will be no alteration, and there ought to be no alteration, though it is difficult to differentiate between one class of licensed house and another. People who can afford to be lavishly hospitable very often prefer to entertain in smart hotels and restaurants, even when—which is not always the case—they have sufficient accommodation in their own houses. It seems absurd that a dinner party, say at the Carlton Hotel or the Princes Restaurant should be broken up at 11 o'clock simply because these establishments are licensed. No wonder our American cousins make invidious comparisons in this respect between London and Continental capitals. At this moment the New York papers are discussing the question "Is London dull?" A propos the well-known New York correspondent of the "Times" writes:—"On all sides I hear complaints from returning Americans of the manner in which social pleasures are suppressed in London. It is a New York custom for theatre-goers to take supper after the play. This freedom is certainly enjoyed in the hotels and restaurants here and on the Continent. Not so in London. The breaking up of theatre supper parties at midnight or soon after in London hotels and restaurants is denounced as an unwelcome curtailment of social enjoyment, and has the effect of making travellers feel that their surroundings are restricted and that they have not the same freedom in the pursuit of evening social pleasures as they enjoy at home or on the Continent."

THE INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—A SCENE.

Indians flocked in considerable number to the Caxton Hall on Tuesday to hear Dr. Pollen lecture on the above subject. There was also a following of well-known Anglo-Indians, and Lord Lamington occupied the chair. Dr Pollen began by recalling the paper read in 1869 by the Hon. Henry afterwards Lord Stanley of Alderley on the necessity for establishing in London a Muzaffarknana or guest-house for the accommodation of Asiatics who come to England—an object which as I can testify was always near to his heart. Dr. Pollen made the followng suggestions:—(1). The entertainment of a certain number of recognised and if necessary remunerated Mahomedans; (2) the recognition of a non-official Council of Elders—heads of Indian families in London as a consultation and controlling body; (3) the registration of upper middle-class English families willing to receive Indians as "paying guests" or otherwise; (4) the provision of a central non-residential club where the three Societies—the East India, the National Indian, and the Northbrook—might co-operate without coalescing or clashing; (5) the establishment of hostels in connection with the Inns of Court; (6) the discouragement of the undue influx of Indian students into England by encouraging them to remain in their own land; (7) facilitating the advent to England of only those Indian youths who are likely to prove a success here or to take full advantage of a University career; (8) an all-round mending of manners in the spirit of His Majesty's Proclamation. As was perhaps desirable the speaking was practically confined to Indians. One of these was Mr Welinkar of Bombay who alluded in a somewhat involved sentence to the prevailing Indian loyalty to the Throne and Person of the King-Emperor. Before he had quite finished the sentence there arose considerable commotion with hissing. Whereupon Sir Donald Robertson rose to a point of order and pointing to a young Indian said.—"I heard this student hissing when the King's name was mentioned and I demand that he be turned out of the room as he is abusing the hospitality of the East Indian Association—unless he apologises." Dr. Pollen intervened, pleading that he himself had not heard the sentence and that the students therefore had probably not caught its full significance. Mr. Wellinkar now repeated the sentence amidst applause and the incident ended, but Sir Donald Robertson left the meeting. Upon Lord Lamington's departure to attend a less turbulent gathering in another part of the City of Westminister, to wit, the House of Lords Sir M. M. Bhownaggree took the chair and later proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Dr. Pollen, in replying, read his young Indian friends a much-needed lesson as to the courtesies of debate. There was no reason, he said, why an audience consisting of young students should not be a gentlemanly audience and he quoted Colonel Trevor (brother of Sir Arthur Trevor and the ablest of an able family of administrators) who always insisted that the secret of success in Indian administration was gentlemanliness. "Hang it all," he used to say, "whatever we do let us be gentlemen." I am afraid that Dr. Pollen's remarks were a counsel of perfection, and I say this partly on account of the ovation given by the students present to Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal who by the way threatens us with a new weekly to be entitled "Swaraj." The birth of this new offspring of Indian extremism was announced for this week, but for some reason or other the event—I cannot say the happy event—has been postponed. Perhaps the best thing would be to offer the irreconcilable section of the Indian students—they are not all firebrands I am glad to say—fewer opportunities of making exhibition of themselves. With regard to Dr. Pollen's recommendations I rather doubt if the suggestions of providing the three societies with a common centre will be carried out. The other part of the scheme now before the Secretary of State, namely the superintendence of the education and the students is more feasible and is, I should imagine, likely to be adopted.

THE ANTIQUITY OF ORIENTAL CARPETS.

This week's number of the "Journal" of the Royal Society of Arts, published to-day, contains the first half of a fine article by Sir George Birdwood on the Antiquity of Oriental Carpets and sumptuary textile fabrics generally. It goes without saying from first to last it is a pean in praise of India and I will venture to add that it is the most sustained most weightily argued and most eloquent of all the writings on Indian Art that Sir George has published during the last fifty and more years beginning with his annual reports on the Government Central Museum. A special interest lies in the fact that the present article originally appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" in seven parts some 14 to 15 years ago. It was then, with all the passages referred to in Greek and Latin authors quoted in full, reproduced by the Imperial Government of Austria in their great work on Oriental carpets, published at £20 the volume, an elephant folio and now, I am told, sold for 60 and 70 guineas. The Austrian Government brought out not only a German edition, but English and Italian editions. Sir G. Birdwood has now revised the English edition throughout and added some interesting and valuable foot-notes, every one of them reiterating the praise of Indian Art.

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

RECENT AFFAIRS IN THE REICHSTAG.

No Hostility to Great Britain.

NAVAL SUPREMACY OUR ONLY SAFETY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Scarborough last night, emphasized the fact that in the recent debates in the German Reichstag there had been no word of hostility to Great Britain. He hoped that this would be reciprocated.

We had no ill-will, he declared, towards any foreign nation, but the interest of the Empire demanded the maintenance of naval power equal to any probable combination. There was no half-way house between safety and ruin.

People said that nothing would happen in the Balkans. Sir Edward Grey said he hoped that was true, but progress was slow though the situation was more hopeful now that Turkey was reassured by the prospect of fair play. Moreover, the winter was favourable to diplomacy.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour in a speech at Cardiff, said he believed that Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues were carrying on the traditions of Lord Lansdowne.

"We have resolved," he continued, "to say nothing weakening the voice of Great Britain in the councils of Europe."

He urged his hearers to be cautious in criticism and to refrain from seeking party advantage to the discomfiture of the national policy.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Refusal to Negotiate.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Austria has refused to negotiate further with Turkey until the boycott of Austria is stopped.

CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA.

Visit to Austria.

CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Crown Prince of Rumania has arrived in Vienna for the purpose of congratulating the Emperor on his jubilee, and has been received with the greatest cordiality.

Considerable political importance is attached to the Prince's visit and the warmth of his reception at the present juncture.

THE FLOODS IN SICILY.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Later advices state that a dozen people have been killed and two hundred injured by the floods in Sicily.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Compromise in a New Bill.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the new Education proposals would be embodied in a new Bill which would possibly be introduced to-morrow.

All parties are anxious for a settlement.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Suppression of Sedition.

STRONGER MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to a question by Mr. Rees, said that steps for strengthening the law for the suppression of sedition and the punishment of crime were under the consideration of the Government of India.

Lord Morley was unable to make any statement at present.

STRAITS OPIUM TRAFFIC.

No Decision Arrived at.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Taylor, said that the report of the Opium Commission on the Straits Settlements had not yet been received.

With regard to Hongkong, the Governor's modified proposals with reference to the opium trade were now on their way. Meanwhile it had not been possible to take any action.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

People too Luxurious.

EXTRA TAXATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Prince von Bulow, in introducing the new taxation bills into the German Reichstag, said that finance was at present Germany's weak point. Financial strength was equally important with military strength.

The people, he said, were too luxurious and he paid a tribute to the finance of Great Britain and France.

ILLNESS OF LADY CLARKE.

OPERATION PROBABLY NECESSARY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, NOVEMBER 20.

Lady Clarke's condition is unhappily far more serious than was originally believed. Colonel Burke, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Poona, proceeded to Mahableshwar yesterday and Major Evans, I. M. S., is still there to attend to Her Excellency. It is not improbable that her Ladyship may have to undergo an operation. But that depends wholly upon the advice of Colonel Burke in consultation with Major Evans and Captain Lucas.

BOSE'S EXECUTION.

Viceroy's Reply to Appeal.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The "Englishman" publishes the reply from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the appeal made by the friends of Satyendra Nath Bose, to stay the execution next Saturday. It runs :

"Your telegram to the Viceroy's address. The Viceroy regrets he cannot issue instructions to postpone the date of Satyendra's execution, as requested."

Satyendra's mother has now telegraphed to the Secretary of State, praying that the execution be stayed, pending an appeal to the King-Emperor.

The execution is now fixed for 6 a.m. to-morrow, when six male relatives and two attendants will be permitted to be present at the burning of the body, which will be inside the Jail.

LATER.

The execution of Satyendra Nath Bose takes place to-morrow morning as originally fixed, his appeal to the King-Emperor having been withheld by the local authorities under the Standing Order on this subject.

An effigy of Satyendra Nath Bose is stated to have been prepared, but steps are being taken to prevent its being carried in procession through the streets of Calcutta to-morrow as its owners proposed.

LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

The Special Tribunal.

CONFERENCE AT BELVEDERE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The "Indian Daily News" says that the proposals put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association and the Defence Association, for a Special Tribunal for Anarchist cases, deserve very general support.

The "Statesman" says that they may be regarded as representing the general feeling of the community.

LATER.

A Conference was held at Belvedere this afternoon, Sir Andrew Fraser, Sir Harvey Adamson, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. Duke and Mr. Halliday attending, in connection with measures which are understood to be under consideration for dealing with the anarchist movement in Bengal.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Dr. Ghose as President.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 20.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose has written the following letter to the Madras Congress Reception Committee :—"I am deeply grateful to the Reception Committee for the honour done me in electing me President of the next Session of the Congress. I gladly accept the invitation, not because I have the presumption to think I am worthy of the distinction, but only because I consider it my duty to accept an invitation which is really in the nature of a command."

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Cochin.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 20.

Lord Kitchener, who arrived at Cochin this morning, was met by the British Resident. He proceeds to Quilon on Sunday.

"BANDE MATARAM" PRESS.

Sale Postponed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The Small Causes Court yesterday stayed, *sine die*, the sale of the "Bande Mataram" printing press, which had been attached under the orders of the Court.

APPEAL FOR CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY.

Wife Appeals for Funds.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The appeal by the wife of Chidambaram Pillay for funds to enable her to bring her husband's case before the Privy Council is published here.

THE Government of India have addressed the various Chambers of Commerce in India inviting opinions as to whether it would be expedient to take power by legislation to increase the invested portion of paper currency reserve from twelve to fourteen crores.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Reply to Address of Oudh Talukdars.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 20.

A fete on a magnificent scale was given last night by the Taluqdars of Oudh in honour of Lord and Lady Minto. The Barandari in the Kaiser Bagh was beautifully decorated and the Taluqdars received their guests, who also included members of the Viceroy's party and staff, Sir John and Lady Hewett and Miss Hewett, and the principal civil and military officials and leading unofficials of the station. The Kaiser Bagh buildings were outlined in fire, thousands of lights bathing the grounds in a golden haze and the Mall leading to them was well illuminated also.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto were decorated, attar and pan given, and the Taluqdars then presented a loyal address.

LORD MINTO'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—I well remember the magnificence of the reception extended to me by the Talukdars of Oudh within these historic walls on the occasion of my visit to Lucknow two years ago, and I rejoice in the opportunity which has enabled me for a second time to listen to these cordial words of welcome.

"I congratulate you on the general progress of your Province and on an increasing prosperity, which will, I hope, soon obliterate the recollections of the trials through which your people have so recently passed—trials which the foresight and energy of your Lieutenant-Governor have done so much to mitigate.

"Your local Government has, I am aware, many important matters under its consideration, and I hope that the recommendations of the two Conferences which have already been held may go far to ensure the success of the objects for which they were assembled and which will have my hearty interest and support.

LOCAL MEASURES.

"The effects of the Act of 1869, to which you have alluded, are not unknown to me, though as yet your Local Governments Bill has not been before me. But, as I have told you, when I had the honour of addressing you before, I am myself a land-owner and can well appreciate the difficulties which mistaken legislation may impose upon both landlord and tenant and you may rely upon my assistance in expediting any necessary measure.

TALUKDARS' LOYALTY.

"Gentlemen, as the representative of the King-Emperor, it is very gratifying to me to receive your assurances of devotion to our Sovereign. I know full well how proudly you can vouch for the loyalty of the Talukdars. You have stood out manfully in troublous times for the maintenance of law and order and have done much during the last three years to stem the flow of the preaching of sedition into Northern India. For fifty years Oudh has enjoyed the blessings of peace under the Crown, and you are determined that that peace shall not be disturbed.

THE BENGAL UNREST.

"It is only the other day that on the Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, I delivered a message from the King-Emperor to the Princes and people of India, renewing the promises of that Proclamation and foreshadowing the trend of such reforms as the advance of education and the consequent growth of political ambitions would appear natural to justify, and yet, since the delivery of that gracious message, the law-abiding subjects of His Majesty have been horror-stricken by the commission of crimes, which may well have raised doubts in many minds as to whether the present moment is opportune for the introduction of broader political principles into the administration of the Indian Empire. I say at once, that I do not share in those doubts. I refuse to admit that the murderous deeds of misguided fanatics should be allowed to blacken the reputation of a whole people, or to dissipate their rising hopes. But, at the same time, I refuse to minimise in the slightest degree the dangers which confront us. We are face to face with a conspiracy which, as long as it exists, is a menace not only to personal safety, but to the public security, and which must inevitably cripple the industrial progress, so all important for the future of this country. A poisonous seed has been sown in India, hitherto foreign to its soil. It has grown up into a noxious weed. We must dig it up and cast it out. The British Raj is determined, as it has ever been, to safeguard the populations committed to its charge. It is determined to shut the door in the face of a ruinous anarchy, and for the special difficulties with which it has to deal, it will not hesitate to forge special weapons. The horrible crimes we lament have, if good can come out of evil, had one good effect—they have evoked protestation of devotion to the Throne from every creed and every man throughout India, and I would ask the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor to join hands in our united effort to eradicate the evil, which is undermining the welfare of their country. With such an effort, I know the Talukdars of Oudh will be in full sympathy.

"I thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind words of your address and for your emphatic pronouncements on the great questions affecting the present history of India.

"Fanatical deeds of a few would not blacken the reputation of whole people, but that special weapons must be forged to minimize the danger of present anarchical conspiracies which were a menace to personal safety and public security."

In conclusion His Excellency dwelt on the one good result of this fanatical outbursts, namely, the many protestations of loyalty and devotion received by him from all parts of India whenever they occurred. His Excellency finished his eloquent peroration by asking for the co-operation of every loyal subject eradicating the evil undermining the welfare of the country.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

A grand review of all the troops in garrison was held early this morning in which the following took part :—"S" Battery, R. H. A., 79th Battery, R. F. A., Royal Dragoons, Oxford Light Infantry, Durham Light Infantry, 74th Punjabis, and 8th Rajputs, over three thousand men. The principal officers were Major-General Slater, Colonel DeLisle, Brigadier-General Bell, and Major Lawrence.

The Viceroy was in military dress and drove on to the parade ground attended by his staff and followed by motors, in which were Lady Minto, Sir John and Lady Hewett, and Miss Hewett.

Afterwards an excellent Swadeshi firework display was given which the Viceregal party greatly appreciated.

Lord Minto's speech created great enthusiasm here, and the Talukdars feel very proud of the honour conferred on them.

SHABKADAR RAIDED.

Mohmand Tribe Suspected.

TROOPS DESPATCHED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 20.

A Peshawar correspondent telegraphs that tribesmen, estimated at 600 men, supposed to be under the leadership of an outlaw named Men Bay, raided Shabkadar on Wednesday night last.

The raiders are believed to be mostly Mohmands and a force of 150 Infantry and 50 Cavalry moved out from Peshawar, under Colonel Carruthers, 59th Infantry, to intercept them. Troops out in training have been recalled to Headquarters at Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, NOVEMBER 20.

A small reinforcement has been sent to Shabkadar as reports have been received of the movement of a gang of badmashes, chiefly Utman Khel, in the vicinity of Abazai-Shabkadar, but this measure is purely precautionary to strengthen the policing of the Shabkadar-Abazai line.

APPEAL OF LOKU NONA.

Privy Council Upholds Conviction

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 20.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram, dated the 19th instant, states that the Privy Council has upheld the conviction of Loku Nona and others, for murder.

The appeal was from the decision of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, given in December last.

THE RAMESWARAM RAILWAY.

Sir H. McCallum Visits India.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

It now seems that the Governor of Ceylon will cross to India to meet the Governor of Madras and the Chairman of the Railway Board at Rameswaram next Tuesday. The meeting is an important one, as proposalsare to be discussed for very considerably quickening up connection between India and Ceylon. The railway on the Indian side of Palk Strait is already constructed as far as Rameswaram, and the Ceylon Government have decided to connect up Manaar on the Ceylon coast with the existing Ceylon railway. This will reduce the ferry service between India and Ceylon to little more than thirty miles, and the principal question which remains is that of the exact location of the proposed harbour on the Indian side, whether, for example, it shall be at Rameswaram or Danishkodi.

Mr. Wynne leaves Calcutta to night for the spot.

THE EPIDEMIC OF MALARIA.

Government Takes Action.

THE following has been issued as a Press Note:—"In view of the outbreak of malaria in the island of Bombay, involving serious loss of life and health and gravely affecting the business of the City, the Government have decided to appoint a trained medical officer to investigate the causes and the means of prevention.

The work will be carried on in connection with the Parel Institute. It is proposed to associate with the investigating officer a representative nominated severally by the Municipal Corporation, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, and Railway Companies, and these bodies will be asked to contribute to the cost of the small temporary staff required, which is estimated at about Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

It is possible that the enquiry may last about eighteen months; but it is hoped that remedial measures may, with the assistance of the bodies represented, proceed "pari passu" as facts are brought to light.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

We referred yesterday to the splendid programme which Mr. Hugh Ward's Company is presenting at the Empire Theatre to-night, and it but remains for us to repeat the hope that Bombay will rise to the occasion and fill the house to its utmost, for after the proof given of the talent of the Company, it is more difficult to say too little than too much of the merit of their programmes.

Amongst other attractions in Bombay is the Elphinstone Bioscope which commences at the Bandmann Theatre to-morrow night when—as every other night—there will be three performances.

THE Board of Agriculture meets at Nagpur in February, Mr. Mollison presiding.

MR. KINCAID'S NEW BOOK.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I.C.S., author of "The Outlaws of Kathiawar," has just published a new volume, under the title "The Tale of the Tulsi Plant and other studies," which lovers of folklore should read. In his sketches the writer takes us through the Deccan and Sholapur, imparting a new interest to the scenes before us. He seems to know every inch of the ground, scarcely a tree or a stone which has not a story he has read and which he re-tells us. Of the Tulsi plant, which is to be seen in front of almost every Hindu's house, he explains the popularity and the story attached to it. It is not a very long story but the point of it is that Vrinda having thrown herself into a burning pit, Vishnu went mad of grief and was found rolling in her ashes.

Then Parvati, to break the charm of Vrinda's beauty, planted in her ashes three seeds. And they grew into three plants, the Tulsi, the Avali and the Malti, and by the growth of these seeds Vishnu was released from Vrinda's charm. Therefore, he loved them all, but chiefly the Tulsi plant, which, as he said, was Vrinda's very self. In the 7th incarnation the two demons, who had frightened Vrinda, became Ravan and his brother Kumbhakarna. And they bore away Sita to Lanka. And to recover her Ramchandra had to implore the help of the two apes who had brought her Jalandhar's head and hands, and in this incarnation they became Hanuman and his warriors. But in the 8th incarnation which was that of Krishna, the Tulsi plant took the form of a woman, Radha, and as such wedded on Kartik Sud twelfth, the gay and warlike Lord of Dwarka. And thus it is, when the Indian nights grow crisp with the coming cold, the women from the fullmoon of Ashwina to the fullmoon of Kartik light high above their houses the Akashdiwa or heavenly lamp, and so celebrate the wedding of Krishna and Radha and the reconciliation of Vishnu with the demon-lady whom he wronged. Good luck attends the house of her who waters the Tulsi plant and the worship of Vishnu is incomplete unless the Tulsi plant is placed on the black Shaligram stone which, picked up in the bed of the Gandak river, is regarded as the symbol of the godhead.

The Tales of the Shami tree comes next which century after century the Rajput Kings have prayed to. Following them the Maratha captains did likewise and on Dassara started forth on their raids. Then in the Peshwa's time when warfare became more scientific and organised campaigns took the place of razzias, the Dassara became a great festival on which the Peshwa distributed amid regal state dresses of honour to the Indian princes. And this custom when the Peshwai passed away was continued by the English Resident until in the late Empress' time the date was changed from the Dassara to the Sovereign's birthday, a practice which continues to this day. And thus it is that when the Agent for the Sirdars and the Deccan nobles assemble at the yearly Durbar to express their loyalty to their august master, the King Emperor, they also do homage all unwitttingly to the legendary sanctity of King Raghu's Shami tree.

In the story of the Bel plant we are told how Parwati, the daughter of Himalaya, lord of the mountains, wished to wed with the Lord Shiva. And to gain her end, she had practised various austerities. For twelve years she had sat with downcast eyes inhaling smoke. Then for sixty-four years she had sat eating withered leaves. In the month of Magh (February) she had sat immersed in water; in Vaisha[illegible] she had sat between five fires, and [illegible] rains she had sat without food and without a roof. Now she had all but reached her object when Naradmuni, mischief-maker among the gods, visited Himalaya, lord of the mountains, and urged him to unite Parwati to Vishnu. Himalaya agreed but Parwati fled with a waiting maid into the desert. There she drew a linga on the sand, placed on it Bel-leaves, and abandoning all food and water, gave herself up to the worship of the Lord Shiva. At last, conquered by her devotion, he appeared and granted her the boon of wifedom to himself. Thus, the Bel is doubly sacred, for it granted rest to the Lord Shiva and won wedlock for Parwati. And he who worships Shiva without the leaves of the Bel will be consigned to the blackest depths of Hell for one Kalp or seven ages of Indra each of 7,000 years. And the learned in Hindu medicine use it in many ways. The young fruit is used as an aperient. The fruit, full grown but still sour, is given as a cure for dysentery. And the fruit fully ripened is used as an astringent and an appetizer.

We are given a sketch of Old Mahableshwar, and gain an idea of the Baktiar of the Dhabades, and the Baktiar of Pilaji Gaikwad, in which last the author remarks that it may be said with fairness that there are at least three articles of belief commonly accepted, if not by all, by at any rate, the great majority of Anglo-Indians. These articles are that (1) the Indian lion is a small and maneless coward; that (2) the Gaikwad of Baroda means the cowherd of Baroda; (3) that there is such a person as a Maratha Brahmin. Nor are eminent sponsors lacking. For Macaulay in his essay on Warren Hastings has supported article No. 2. While article No. 3 derives authority from no less a writer than the great Grant Duff. "Nevertheless in spite of such illustrious god-parents the said three articles of belief must, I am afraid, be condemned as heretical."

The Indian lion is a fierce hirsute beast similar in size and appearance to his Somaliland cousin.

There is no such word in Marathi language as Gaikwad meaning "cowherd." And there never was and there never will be such a person as a Maratha Brahmin.

Mahuli, Sholapur, and Parvati, are visited in turn and we have a variety of sketches of various subjects, which bring us to an interesting study of the proverbial philosophy of Western India.

The saws of Squire Western and the simples of his helpmeet, observes Mr. Kincaid, have gone their way, and an English proverb now is hardly ever used, save to distort it into a paradox. "Western India, however, has not yet reached the paradox stage of human development. And I have myself seen a happily applied proverb close more than once an intricate discussion, and an Indian proverb on a European's lips invariably fills a native audience with an immense and often excessive respect for his acquaintance with their language." He gives us many of them though not an exhaustive list.

Sometimes, although rarely, Gujerati proverbs seem almost translations of the English equivalent such as "parejt ej uttam osad" (dieting is the best medicine,) which is nearly a reproduction of "Diet cures more than the doctors." So also "The cure for grief is days". "Time is the best healer." But more often the different conditions of life necessitate a different clothing for the same idea. We say "All that glitters is not gold." The Kathiwadi peasant says "All that is white is not milk." We say "A full purse never lacks friends;" he says "On a green tree there are many parrots." We say "Penny wise and pound foolish"; he says "It is useless to plug up the sink pipe and leave the door open." Is there not an Irish story which points out the uselessness of padlocking the gate when there are gaps in the hedge! However, to match "A bribe in the lap blinds the eyes," he also makes a reference to money "The sighs of gold makes a saint wobble."

We who are an animal-loving nation make a considerable use of the domestic ones in our sayings. We say "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched." The Kathiawadis say elliptically "Wheat in the field and the child in the womb." We say "Let sleeping dogs lie;" they say "Do not rouse the sleeping snake." We say "We all think our own geese swans;" they say "Chagan Magan's children are of gold, while every one else's are of dung." We say "A crying crow hears bad news;" they say "A weeping man means a death." On the other hand, animals are not wholly absent from the Kathiawadis' proverbs. They say "To make an elephant out of an atom," instead of "A mountain out of a molehill," and they have elaborated "Barking dogs do not bite" into "Barking dogs do not bite nor do thundering clouds rain."

Some of the best Kathiawadi proverbs employ similes from the village trades. The proverb "A carpenter thinks of nothing but babulwood" may be translated "There is nothing like leather." On the other hand, we have no proverbial equivalent for "An idle barber shaves the footstools" and must fall back on that terror of boyhood, Dr. Watts, for "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Nevertheless excessive energy meets with approval in "By asking and asking one can get to Ceylon." That the village savkar is sometimes outwitted is proved by "How did the sheth come to grief? He was too clever by half." The brief reign of the village cartman while he drives his cart finds expression in "We must sing the songs of the man in whose cart we sit. "It may be translated "Who pays for the fiddler may call the tune." But the village tailor, who is mentioned by implication in "Cut your coat according to your cloth," receives no recognition in "Make your grass bed according to the size of your body."

Most of the Musulmani proverbs contain merely plain household truths. Our proverb "Speech is silvern, silence is gold" finds expression in two Hindustani sayings: "Silence is the greatest" of all things;" One silence and a thousand comforts." "Where there's a will there's a way" finds a neat equivalent in "If there is a will then there is everything." "Listen first and speak afterwards" contains no doubt sound advice. But in opposition to it may be quoted the Gujarati saying "Kick him first and take his explanation afterwards," and the latter will probably commend itself to the "strong officer:" "A wooden pot can only be placed on the fire once," is a rather subtle way of saying that an impostor is soon found out, and that honesty is the best policy.

There are many other good things in the book of which the above are a fair sample.

A PRINCE OF DREAMERS.*

It is with considerable hesitation that one uses the term "novel" to describe any literary production of Flora Annie Steel. A word of graver and more serious import is needed to apply to works so exclusively improving and educative in intention. Especially in the case of Mrs. Steel's latest book, "A Prince of Dreamers" does the word seem almost an unbounded frivolity. Indeed, the writer herself makes no disguise of her high and serious purpose. From the title on the cover, whose characters achieve a skilful compromise between the English alphabet and the Devanagari down to the last solemn query at the end of the Envoi Mrs. Steel unremittingly supports the double role of philosopher and seer for which the learned preface in part prepares us. It is possible that the book might have achieved a wider circulation, that more readers might have won their way successfully to the end if the note of wisdom had been struck with less insistence. An unvaried diet even of profound truths is apt to produce satiety; for the palate, too, has a claim, and needs to be humoured. "Pueris dant crustula blandi doctores." There is a profound truth also in the maxim that "He who'd make his fellow fellow fellow creatures wise, has need to gild the philosophic pill." "A Prince of Dreamers" is intended to instruct us in the personality, times, customs, history and contemporaries of the Mogul Emperor Akbar. As Mrs. Steel states in the preface "It is as well that the 20th century of the West should know something of the 16th century of the East." Mrs. Steel no sooner perceived this unfortunate gap in the world's information than she proceeded to fill it in with a painstaking and conscientious zeal which is peculiarly her own. It is very obvious that Mrs. Steel spared herself nothing in the way of research, in order that she might fail in no detail of accurate presentation. Indeed, we gather from certain passages that she had various sources of information which are not open to other people, as when she says "It was the "Panch-Mahal" or "Five Palaces," that puzzle to archæologists of to-day, few of whom seem to know that it was built as a play-ground for Akbar's long-looked for, eagerly-longed for heir to many hopes." If one regarded the amount of learned detail contained in "A Prince of Dreamers" as a specimen indication of further knowledge, rather than a sum total of amassed information, one might be tempted to regret so vast an expenditure of time in anyone short of an expert. But on the whole there is perhaps no need for apprehension.

Apart from description, reflection and historical incident, which forms the chief part of the book three characters stand out in especial prominence, those of Akbar himself, Atma Devi, the King's Charan, and Siyah Yamin,—"Siyala, the beloved of men." The character of this last is drawn with a sympathy and understanding greater than one would have expected, though we are by no means convinced that Siyala would have dissected the nature of her own charm, and her place in the world, and dealt with the many large problems of humanity with such close analytical reasoning. The King's Charan is a woman of forceful character, of strong and unyielding purpose, fashioned by nature for the part she played,—that of fanatic and martyr. It was not, we believe, part of the writer's intention that her entrance on to so many scenes should appear theatrical and melo-dramatic. The Emperor Akbar is a character which the writer has presented with care and anxious thought. She has successfully brought out the detached aloof attitude which one associates with great men whose greatness is due to intellectual rather than personal force. If, on more than one occasion, he suggests the poseur and the prig, this, again is certainly no part of the author's intention. An undoubted flaw in the book, in our judgment, is the excessive amount of verse-translation, mostly taken from the Persian,—which appears to play the part of a Greek chorus as a commentary on the action of the tale. Sometimes it is sung by Atma; sometimes it appears without any ostensible reason. Its meaning is not often clear, and the surface impression that it is appropriate rarely survives a second reading. Again, Mrs. Steel is over-fond of a certain trick of expression, an attempt to combine paradox and epigram, which is apt to obscure the meaning of the original thought. For example "Something in Atma's face . . . . made them recoil to silence. Perhaps it was the "Not-womanhood" of the dark days before sex shows itself,—the "Not-womanhood," which, with the "Not-manhood," go to make up the Paradise life in which there shall be neither male nor female."

"A Prince of Dreamers" is not a book which attracts us, chiefly, perhaps, because the characters are remote and somewhat coldly drawn and human interest is everywhere subordinated to circumstance and description. On the other hand in this as in all books of Flora Annie Steel we recognise the value and admire the effect of careful workmanship.

R. A. R. H.

[* "A PRINCE OF DREAMERS," by Flora Annie Steel.—London, William Heinemann.]

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 6, (PARIS, Nov. 7.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King has been visiting Sir Ernest Cassel at Moulton Paddocks.—The Queen, with the Queen and Crown Prince of Norway, and Princess Victoria, arrived in England on Saturday last.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are staying at Wynyard, Northumberland with Lord [illegible] derry.—The King and Queen of Sweden reach Windsor on November 16.

Banking.—Sir E. Schuster gave his presidential address to the Institute of Bankers on We[illegible]

Children's Sleep.—Sir J. Crichton-Brown[illegible] meeting of the Child Study Society, denounced the way in which children are deprived of their [illegible] sleep.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of York and the Bishop (Suffragan) of Reading have resigned.—The Bishop of Stepney has declined the bishopric of Montreal.—The Bishop of Auckland spoke at a meeting of the S.P.C.K. on Tuesday, and Bishop Oluwole at the anniversary meeting of the Gleaners' Union.—The chairman of the London Congregational Union on Tuesday criticized the inequalities of ministers' stipends.

Education Bill.—Negotiations for a compromise between Mr. Runciman and the Primate have been checked by the Non-conformist objection to the Anglican demand for the "right of entry" to all provided schools.

Ireland.—The Government has warned newspapers against publishing intimidatory resolutions.—A young man was killed last week during an encounter between police and cattle drivers.

Labour.—A conference on Tuesday between the parties to the cotton dispute arrived at no settlement, but the operatives are to vote on a proposal to end the struggle.

Law.—Canon Thompson is asking the High Court to restrain further proceedings against him in the Court of Arches for refusing Communion to Mr. and Mrs. Banister—Mrs. Drummond, one of three ladies, who incited the public to "rush" the House of Commons, has been released.—A. S. Gray, leader of the "hunger marchers," has been bound over.

Mr. Balfour spoke at a tariff reform dinner on Monday.

Municipal Elections took place on Monday. The results indicate large Unionist gains. Only two women were elected.

Music.—We report the closing events of the Norwich festival.—A season of English opera will begin at Covent Garden on January 16.

Naval and Military.—Statistics are published of the 5,097 Reservists living in the Colonies.—Several 12-pounder shells from destroyers practising at sea fell in the fields near Bembridge on Monday evening.

Parliament.—The House of Lords discussed on October 29 an old-age pension regulation which put a burden on the rates. On the 4th, Iots were drawn to decide whether Lord Ashtown or Lord Farnham should be elected an Irish representative peer, each having received the same number of votes; and the lot fell to Lord Ashtown.—In the Commons on October 29 and 30 the Licensing Bill was again discussed, and its restriction of Sunday sale was extended to London. On November 2 a clause giving justices power to attach conditions to the renewal of a licence was passed but the provision against employing barmaids was dropped. Clauses 21 to 35 were passed on the 3rd with Government amendments regarding "monopoly value." On the 4th, the first of the clauses relating to clubs was passed.—Measures for dealing with disorder in the Galleries of the House are being discussed.

Pauperism.—The rate of pauperism per 1,000 in London on October 24 was 26·7—the highest for 35 years.

Royal Geographical Society.—On Monday Mr. D. G. Hogarth read a paper on "Unknown Western Asia."

Royal Society.—The Copley Medal has been awarded to Dr. A. R. Wallace, and the Rumford Medal to Professor H. A. Lorentz. Sir Archibald Geikie is to be nominated for the Presidency.

Sales.—The effects of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe last week realized about £10,000.—The Sorn Castle Estate, Aytshire, has been sold for £75,200.—Several interesting book sales are reported.

Sporting.—The Olympic Games ended at the Stadium on Saturday, England beating Ireland at hockey. The skating competitions were also decided last week. Lord Desborough presided on Saturday at the closing dinner in the Holborn Restaurant.—The Australians beat Durham at Rugby football on Saturday. On Wednesday the visitors beat Northumberland and Cumberland.

The Franco-British Exhibition was closed on Saturday night.

The Lord Mayor's Pageant was rehearsed on Saturday at Peckham.

Wills.—Miss C. A. Newton has left a large sum to the English Hospital at Jaffa. Mr. J. S. Schilizzi's estate is valued at £2,114,574; Mr. A. G. Schiff's at £576,769; Mr. W. M. Bullivant's at £116,675; Sir E. Birbbeck's at £128,733; Miss A. Scott's, £151,649; Mr. F. Crunden's, £110,043; Miss I. Nasmyth's, £105,192; Mr. R. Creyke's, £226,869.—Further particulars of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's will are published.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Queensland and Victoria Ministries have been reconstructed.——The Defence Bill is not likely to pass this session.—Lord Crewe questions the constitutionality of the Navigation Bill.

Canada.—The Postmaster-General is coming to England to discuss a proposed penny-a-word Imperial cable-rate.

Hongkong.—Serious riots took place on Sunday night in connexion with the anti-Japanese boycott.

Newfoundland.—The general election returns indicate very considerable gains to the Opposition.

South Africa.—The National Convention at Durban will shortly adjourn to Cape Town—The trial of Dinuzulu and Cakijana for high treason began on Tuesday.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Election on Tuesday gives Mr. Taft a large majority over Mr. Bryan in the electoral college. Mr. Taft says he believes he has been elected by the business men of the country, Democratic as well as Republican, that he received his share of the Labour vote, and that the farmers generally stood by him. Mr. Bryan's third defeat is regarded as his political annihilation.

FOREIGN.

China.—On Tuesday, the Dowager Empress's 73rd birthday, the Dalai Lama was given a new title and an annual grant of £1,150 and was authorized to return to Tibet and "observe the ordinances of the Suzerain Power."

France.—Next year's old-age pensions are expected to cost £3,760,000, of which the State pays £1,880,000.

Germany.—The Emperor's statements as to his and his country's relations with the British nation have keenly critised, and not least by his own people

It seems that the article embodying the statements was submitted to the Emperor and sent on by him to the Foreign Office, which, however, did nothing more than verify its facts. Prince Bulow resigned the Imperial Chancellorship last week, but his resignation was not accepted. Herr von Schon, the Foreign Secretary, is taking a prolonged rest owing to ill-health. The Reichstag reassembled on Wednesday and notice was given of interpellations on the Emperor's utterances.—In Russia, the Emperor's allegation that he dissuaded the Tsar's Government from unfriendly action towards Britain during the Boer War is resented as untrue and it is affirmed that Germany, at that time, tried to instigate a Russian demonstration in Central Asia.—Government's new financial scheme includes a partial State monopoly of spirits, taxes on other liquors electricity, gas and advertisements, and death duties. The State is to be made heir to certain estates now passing to relations.

Morocco.—It is thought in France that, in order to divert attention from the Emperor's escapade, Prince Bulow is going to take up an irreconcilable attitude in regard to the Casablanca incident.

The Near East.—It is still uncertain whether a conference of the Powers will be held. A Russian Note is said to mention the annexation of Bosnia as one of the subjects for discussion, though Austria demands that this should not be discussed, and that there should be no question of compensation for Servia or Montenegro. The view is held in Russia that Austria would not loose by adopting a conciliatory attitude. The Servian delegates have been well received at St. Petersburg, but have been advised to remain tranquil.—A military convention has been drawn up between Servia and Montenegro.—A mutiny of non-commissioned officers at Constantinople has been quelled, three of them being shot.

Obituary.—Dr. Edward Caird; Sir E. Law; General Sir J. Gordon; Real-Admiral L. C. Stuart; Sir L. T. Starnor, formerly Bishop of Shrewsbury; Sir W. B. Avery; Sir A. Arnold; Sir R. Collins; Mr. T. Greenway, ex-Premier of Manitoba; Mr. R. C. Morgan, of Morgan and Scott; the ex-Maharaja of Indore; and Mrs. Willam Astor.—"Times."

POLICE ENTRY TO CLUBS.

No Uniform.

FINAL CHANGES IN LICENSING BILL.

London, Nov. 7.

The Government made striking changes in the House of Commons yesterday in the clauses of the Licensing Bill relating to clubs.

Most of the day was devoted to the discussion of the clause authorising a police officer to inspect clubs. The provision in the Bill is that "Any chief constable of police and any inspector or superintendent of police or officer of the like or superior rank specially authorised for the purpose by the chief constable, but not in uniform, shall have power at any time to enter and inspect the premises of any club."

Sir Samuel Evans emphasised the advantage of a police inspection over an inspection by someone unconnected with the police.

"A lay inspector," he said, "would think too hard to do his work, and would be constantly interfering.

He went on, however, to meet the objection regarding the power given to the police.

"I have given notice of an amendment," he said, "that an officer before he inspects must have obtained written authority for the purpose from a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction with the place."

Mr. Stephen Collins, Liberal member for Kensington, shook his head doubtfully, and said there was a great feeling in the clubs against police inspection.

Sir Frederick Banbury moved that the consent of two justices should be obtained.

Lord Helmsley agreed. "Two heads are better than one."

A LABOUR OBJECTION.

Some of the Labour members thereupon pointed out the difficulty in country districts of obtaining the attention of two magistrates.

"Why," said Mr Goulding, a Worcestershire Unionist, "I thought almost the chief occupation of the present Lord Chancellor was increasing the number of magistrates."

A Labour member flung in the interruption that still more were wanted.

"Oh," said Mr, Goulding, "I daresay he will keep his party together by giving some of these little doles."

Then the Chairman intervened and told Mr. Goulding he must keep to the point.

The Solicitor-General would not agree to the idea of two magistrates.

"Why," he said, "one magistrate has the power to grant a search warrant enabling the officer not merely to inspect, but to take all papers and the names and addresses of those on the premises."

The amendment for two justices was defeated. Mr. Faber's proposal that the justices' order for the inspection of a club should extend only over seven days was accepted.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil moved that uniform should be worn by the inspecting officer.

"We all know it will be only workingmen's club that will be inspected," said Mr. Ward. "There might be a chance of getting a policeman into the Carlton or some other West End club now and again, but if it were made a condition that the officer must be in uniform, he would probably not get there. If he did, and made a report about anything going on, he would not long be wearing a uniform."

The speech was peculiarly offensive, said Lord Helmsley, and Mr. Rees, the Liberal, joined in condemnation.

Mr. Arthur Richardson, a Labour member as a member of a workingmen's club, preferred a man out of uniform.

TYRANNICAL VISIT.

Mr. Lambton, brother of the Earl of Durham held the attention of the House with some pungent sentences.

"My objection is that an officer without uniform will be able to walk through the room of my club in Pall Mall, and if he sees a member asleep in an armchair wake him up to see if he is drunk. If this officer goes through the rooms without his uniform, the inspection is simply a tyrannical domiciliary visit, much more suited to Russia than to Great Britain."

The amendment for a uniform was rejected.

The House agreed to a Government amendment by which the police officer would have to produce his authority if it should be demanded by any official or member of the club.

Mr. Walter Long wanted to introduce a proviso that the chief constable might instruct officers to go in uniform if he thought there would be a breach of the peace. The amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

On a motion that the clause should stand as part of the Bill, Mr. Bottomley made a strong protest.

"It is a suicidal thing for the Liberal Party to set up in arms against them all the workingmen's clubs.

The division was—

For the clause	205
Against	86
Government Majority	119

Mr. A. W. Black, Liberal Member for Biggleswade, proposed that intoxicating liquor should be sold in clubs only during public-house hours. Mr. Samuel swept the amendment aside and it was defeated by 222 votes to 61.

In clause 43 dealing with the rules for the taking of polls in cases of Local Option, a Government amendment made a majority of two-thirds necessary for the extinction of on-license. A new clause defined parishes and borough wards as under the Act.

Ten pages of notice paper were filled with sixty-one proposed new clauses, which were all swept into oblivion by the Closure.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from leave, reverts as Secretary to the Bengal Government, Judicial and General Departments, relieving Mr. Streatfield, who goes on leave.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

On Saturday the "North-German Gazette" published an official statement denying that the Emperor had permitted the publication of the interview with him which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" without the knowledge of those responsible for the policy of the Empire. The fact is stated to be that the Emperor had received the manuscript of the article with a request that he should assent to its publication. His Majesty caused the manuscript to be sent to the Imperial Chancellor, who referred it to the Foreign Office with instructions to submit it to the most careful examination. As no objections were raised in the report of the Foreign Office, the article was published. When the Chancellor became acquainted with the article, he informed the Emperor that he had not himself read the draft, otherwise he would have raised objections and advised against its publication. He considered himself as being alone responsible for the publication and tendered his resignation to the Emperor, who refused to receive it but authorised the publication of the foregoing explanation.

The German Foreign Office has communicated to Reuter a statement similar to that issued in the "North German Gazette," with the addition that the mistake made by the officials at the Foreign Office was in assuming that publication of the document had already been decided on, and that all they had to do was to confirm the historical accuracy of the facts it contained. The "Times" Berlin correspondent says it is rumoured that Herr von Schon, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, has also tendered his resignation. This latest development in connection with the Emperor's utterances is the subject of much sharp comment in the Berlin and Paris Press.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on Wednesday night:—I can give the origin of the whole thing. The article is practically a report of the Emperor's conversation at one dinner party at Highcliffe Castle when he was there about a year ago. The person who wrote the article must have been familiar with the Emperor's way of talking, because it was, of course, done from memory, and was in some points an embroidery, though all authentic, on that dinner-table talk. But all the central points o the article occurred in this one conversation, especially the passages about the Boer war plan, which appeared almost exactly as they were spoken. My informant remembers distinctly the expression on the Emperor's face as he looked round the company and said: "Ah, I see you don't believe me, but you will find it all among my uncle's papers at Windsor." It follows from what I have said that the purport of the conversation has been common property within a certain limited circle for many months.

From statements made by the German Foreign Office and by semi-official utterances in the German Press, the following is the story of how the interview came to be published:—

(1) The Emperor, it appears, received from a private Englishman a "flimsy" manuscript, embodying a series of conversations which the Kaiser had had with various English personages, with a request for permission to publish it.

(2) Stating that if the Foreign Office saw no objection to its publication, he had none, the Emperor handed the statement to Prince Bulow.

(3) Without reading it, the busy Chancellor handed it over to one of his clerks to attend to.

(4) Without examining the "illegible English" manuscript, the clerk sent it to the Foreign Office to be reported upon.

(5) The head of the Press Department was absent So a subordinate official sent the document back to Norderney, where the Chancellor was hunting, with the remark that it contained nothing which need not be published.

(6) Again the Chancellor was too busy to read the article, so it went back to the Kaiser and the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

(7) Prince Bulow, therefore, first learned what the interview contained from the German newspapers, which quoted it in full from the columns of our contemporary.

Taking upon himself the whole responsibility for this long series of remarkable blunders, the Imperial Chancellor promptly tendered his resignation in a long letter, setting out his reasons in full. The Emperor, however, begged Prince Bulow to remain in office, and this the Chancellor has consented to do.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Gil Blas" (Nov. 2) professes to have better information than that supplied by the German Foreign Office, for he says:—

"The interview was published with the consent of Prince von Bulow, who was aware of the contents of the "Daily Telegraph" article long before it appeared. The Emperor alone took the initiative in its publication. Prince von Bulow is even said to have collaborated in editing it. The fact is that neither the Emperor nor the Chancellor believed that its publication in an English newspaper would arouse the criticisms of the whole German Press and create such intense excitement in Germany The story put in circulation by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" was invented in order to ward off the consequences which the affair may have. It took three days to compose this story, which, it is hoped, will put an end to the excitement in Germany."

The "Matin" (Nov. 2), by way of showing M. Delcasse's good will towards Germany, says that on March 24, 1904, before the signature of the treaty between France and Great Britain dealing with Morocco. M. Delcasse informed Prince von Radolin of all that the treaty contained. "This was a notable instance of goodwill." The 'Matin' remarks. "If one reflects that M. Delcasse made this communication to the German Ambassador at Paris before making to our Russian allies. Yet the Germans have always contended that M. Delcasse omitted to communicate to them the contents of the Franco-British agreement."

According to the "Central News," the "Matin' deduces from this that the German Ambassador's letter, giving M. Delcasse's communication, was never read either by the Kaiser or by Prince Bulow.

Berlin, Nov. 2 ("Times").—In their comments upon the interview with the Emperor William and the immediate effects of its publication various journals are beginning to prepare for the meeting of the Reichstag on Wednesday, when all parties concerned in what is persistently described as "the crisis" will be expected to adopt appropriate attitudes. The Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung," which has hitherto maintained a discreet silence, this evening discusses the amazing narrative of the "North-German Gazette" with the evident intention of steadying the nerves of at least one section of Prince Bulow's "Bloc." The Conservative journal insists that the gist of the matter is the fact of publication, and that publication has been shown to have been due to an official mistake. It is stated that when Prince Bulow assumed responsibility and tendered his resignation he obviously meant responsibility only before the outer world, "that is before the Emperor and the country," and that he will now see to it that the official who was at fault shall be discovered and punished.

As to the interview itself, the "Kreuz Zeitung" considers that it is in two respects regrettable. On the one hand, the Emperor William has declared that his friendly feeling towards England is not shared by the majority of the German people. With regard to this declaration it is urged "with all respect" that the Emperor "is wrongly informed concerning the real feeling of the German people." This journal, which has been distinguished for years past as the medium of Professor Schiemann's weekly reflections upon foreign politics, protests that unfriendliness towards England is to be found only "among a small group of uninfluential people." The second matter for regret is found in the revelation that "a serious difference of opinion in regard to the South African war existed between the Emperor and the public opinion of Germany." It is, however, remarked that the affectionate relations between the Emperor and his people will survive this "slight trial." Finally, the "Kreuz Zeitung" considers it to be unfortunate that anything should have been done to strengthen the impression that Germany is courting English friendship with too little self-respect. It is remarked that Germany is well armed and can afford to watch developments cooly.

Liberal journals find it only a little more difficult to make the best of a narrative which the Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" described on Saturday as quite true and yet too inherently improbable for the plot of a comedy. The "Vossische Zeitung" considers that Prince Bulow has drawn the fire of criticism upon himself only too effectually and that more light will be required. But the mouthpiece of Prince Bulow's Liberal followers echoes the opinion of the Conservative organ that the interview is objectionable, chiefly because it is thought to indicate "a courting of England." The "Vossische Zeitung" endeavours to show that the disclosures of the interview are not really very startling, and naively asks, "Who would be greatly astonished if we learnt to-morrow that the Emperor had worked out a plan for the defence of Port Arthur and sent it to the Tsar?"

FOREIGN OPINION.

Vienna, Nov. 2 "Times."—Though telegrams from Berlin suggest that the parties of the Bulowian "Bloc" may succeed in saving the German Chancellor from the necessity of resignation, the opinion is widely held here that Prince Bulow's hour has struck. No incident of recent years has damaged German prestige more than this miserable affair of the imperial interview.

Paris, November 2 "Times."—The Emperor William's conceptions of the diplomatic proceedings of November 1899 and February 1900 having been satisfactorily rectified so far as France and Russia are concerned, French public opinion regards the crisis in Birlin with comparative indifference. The interest which is here and there manifested in the fate of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow, the Foreign Secretary Herr von Schon, and the anonymous censors of the German Foreign Office who let the ill-starred imperial interview pass is mainly psychological. The graver question of the precautions which must be adopted in dealing with a great and powerful nation that is governed in such haphazard fashion has already been discussed, and in this regard complete confidence is reposed in the ability and the institution of the French Foreign Office, its eminent chief, and its diplomatic representatives abroad.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2 "Times."—The resentment caused by the German Emperor's "revelations" is not abating. Russians are much gratified to ascertion that the charges brought against this country are discounted in England. Well-informed persons here assert that during the Boer war Grmany did her best to instigate France to make a demonstration in Central Asia. The German colony in St. Petersburg are perhaps [illegible] more out-spoken than the Russians in condemning the "revelations." They realise the serious consequences to Russo-German trade which insinuations against this country may involve.

St Petersburg, Nov. 3 (Reuter).—The "Novoe Vremya" in an article on what it describes as the confession" of tha German Emperor, says:—

Even if the allegations concerning the South African war corresponded with the truth, this would in no wise modify the relations of Great Britian with two friendly Powers. At that time France and Russia were not on friendly terms with Great Britain. Now the circumstances are radically changed. It would be futile to remind Great Britain of the days of Joan of Arc and base to morrow's polity thereon.

The "Novoe "Vremya" accuses the Emperor William of being one of the most active inciters of the South African war, as, had it not been for the hopes which were based on his assurances, the Boers might not have entered opon hostilities. "According to his own confession," says the journal, "he has been guilty of unscrupulous duplicity. The lesson for Russia is plain. She can henceforth never have confidenee in German sincerity. German diplomacy may propose what she likes; Russia cannot believe one word. The Emperor William's confession will cause the deaf to hear and the blind to see."

Berlin, Nov, 4 "Daily Chronicle."—Neither Prince Bulow nor any other member of the Government appeared in the Reichstag to-day. It was widely expected that the Chancellor would appear in his place to answer an interpellation with regard to the Kaiser's interview in the "Daily Telegraph." Seldom has the House been so packed with Deputies on the first day of the session. The galleries allotted to the public were also filled to overflowing. The air was full of excitement. The House, however, speedily emptied as soon as it became known that the various parties had not yet fully discussed their tactics, and that the Chancellor would probably not reply for a day or two.

A considerable portion of the Press has adopted a milder attitude in speaking of the Chancellor. It is now thought unnecessary by these journals that the Chancellor should resign.

These journals are probably right when they say that at the present time Prince Bulow is indispensable. But apart from this minority of the Press general opinion is still against Prince Bulow's continuance in office.

With regard to the interview itself a news agency here states that it is not quite accurate to say that the Kaiser had elaborated a plan of campaign against the Boers. All he did was to write a private letter to the late Queen, in which he showed how the British Army might be successful in its operations. These remarks, it is stated, were in the form of "aphorisms." It is further inaccurate to say that the General Staff was engaged on these "aphorisms."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

On November, 3 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote:—The crisis in Berlin is being discussed in its bearings upon the Near Eastern Question, the European situation, and the relations of France and Germany. Rightly or wrongly, the leave of absence granted to the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Schon, is interpreted as a mark of Imperial disfavour, but the statement that he, a former German Ambassador, is to be sent to Bukarest to take the place of Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter is regarded as 'une mauvaise plaisanterie.' The appointment of Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter to the temporary charge of the Berlin Foreign Office appears to be regarded in some quarters with disquietude. It is feared that in present circumstances German statesmen may not be able to treat the complicated foreign situation with the requisite calmness. The "Temps" says that the reappearance of Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter at this juncture in Berlin as "interim" Foreign Secretary is not reassuring. He is an old personal friend of the Emperor's, who liked him for his Teutonic joviality and Bismarckian brusqueness He was also closely associated with Herr von Holstein, and was the hero of a duel in which he severely wounded an editor of the leading Berlin comic paper who had lampooned him.

FRANCE'S PROPOSALS TO GERMANY.

PRINCE BULOW TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

TWO EMPERORS MEET IN VIENNA.

London November 7th.

The early settlement of the Casablanca incident now depends entirely upon the Kaiser, to whom Prince von Bulow yesterday telegraphed the text of the proposed agreement, as drawn up by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, and slightly amended by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Schon.

The Kaiser, as is known, is at present shooting in Austria, and the purport of his reply has not yet reached Paris. It is probable, however, that yesterday's interview in Berlin between the French Ambassador and the representative of the German Foreign Office may be regarded as the first step towards a definite settlement of the difficulty.

REVISED AGREEMENT.

Herr von Flotow, in the absence through illness of Herr von Schon—and of Herr Kiderlen Wachter, who has not yet taken up his duties—called yesterday on M. Cambon, and submitted a new draft as revised by the German Government of the agreement submitted by the French Minister. This revised agreement, which was drawn up by Prince von Bulow, stated:—

France expresses regret for the acts of violence committed on the person of the German Consular Agent.

M. Cambon replied that his instructions formally precluded him from accepting any agreement which included a paragraph in such terms, and added that France could only consider the inclusion of a general form of regret which bore absolutely equally on both sides.

In his turn, M. Cambon submitted a draft of the "apology" paragraph which, although the exact phrasing cannot, of course, be published until the Kaiser's reply is received, ran practically as follows:—

The German and French Governments mutually regret the incident of the 25th of September and the exchange of personal violence that accompanied it.

Herr von Flotow immediately accepted this suggestion, and the interview terminated. Prince von Bulow shortly afterwards telegraphed the Ambassador's reply to the Emperor, and there the matter stands.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

As a guarantee of its good faith, the French Government has communicated to the German Government the confidential report of the Casablanca incident which was drawn up by M. Borde, the police commissary, who has been attached to the French Consulate at Casablanca since the beginning of the French military occupation. This report, which was, of course, intended for the information of the French Government alone, will place the German Government in the possession of the exact facts of the incident as they are understood in Paris, and will be published in the French capital as soon as its receipt has been acknowledged by the authorities in Berlin.

TEXT OF GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The original text of the proposed agreement drawn up by Herr von Flotow on behalf of the German Government covered four pages of foolscap and contained the following main points:—

(1) France to express her regrets for the breach of the prerogatives of Consular inviolability committed by agents of the French Government, this breach consisting of the fact that the French agents took violent possession of several persons who were temporarily under the protection and in the charge of the German Consul.

(2) Germany to express her regrets for the incorrect attitude of her Consul in handing a safe conduct to persons having no right to same.

(3) The question of international rights to be submitted to arbitration.

The French objection to this text was that, having agreed to submit the whole question to arbitration, she could not prejudice her case by admitting facts that were contested and that implied blame on her own officers and soldiers.

FRENCH OPINION.

The French Press of all shades of opinion, including even the Royalist and Catholic newspapers, as well as the extreme Socialist journals, continue to how absolute unanimity in supporting the Government in the present crisis.

The attitude of the Socialist members of the Chamber is made clear in a note issued last night, in which it is stated that although the French Parliamentary Socialist Group has entered into direct communcation with the German Socialist Party for an exchange of views, it is not considered necessary to bring the matter before the International Socialist Bureau, as it would be monstrous to suppose war possible for such an insignificant incident, notwithstanding the narrow views held by the diplomatists concerned. The duty of the French Socialist members is, says the notice, to bring the matter, before Parliament at the earliest possible moment with a view to bringing about a rapprochement between the French and German peoples.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

A special edition of the "Intransigeant" was issued last night stating "from a sufficiently good source" that "troops from the West of France are being sent towards the East. Nobody can blame M. Clemenceau for taking precautions."

No confirmation of any military movements can be obtained, however. It was rumoured in Paris on Thursday night that troops had been moved from Amiens, but private information from a throughly trustworthy source in the city shows the report to be without foundation.

The rumour that the German Ambaseador, Prince von Radolin, informed M. Pichon on Tuesday that his instructions were to leave Paris unless the German demands received immediate acquiescence, is also asserted to be totally unfounded.

M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, called on M. Pichon at the French Foreign Office yesterday, and was closeted with the Minister for a considerable time.

PRINCE BULOW SAFE.

Berlin, Nov. 6.

The prospect of a Chancellor crisis recedes steadily every hour. Fearful of being robbed of their victim, some of the newspapers are seeking to animate the courage of the Reichstag by charging the members with cowardice. If this feeling prevails, it is certainly inspired by the instinct of self-preservation, for Liberals and Conservatives alike find in Prince Bulow the only hope of political salvation.

It is now the confident belief of the majority that only an accident can deprive the Chancellor of his position and that the debate on Tuesday will result in nothing more than a few academic reservations.

Herr Harden is exerting himself to revive the flagging indignation. In the "Zukunft" to-day he repeats his charge that Colonel Stuart-Wortley (the owner of Highcliffe Castle) advised the publication of the Kaiser interview, and points out that Prince Bulow, in admitting that he would have counselled the withholding of the statement, repudiated and condemned the action of the Emperor. Herr Harden demands an end to these Imperial indiscretions by reducing the Kaiser to the status of a constitutional monarch. This limitation of the Imperial authority meets with popular approval, and though it may not be realised immediately, it has at any rate been brought within the range of practical politics.

Herr Harden addressed a great meeting at the Mozartsaal in this sense to-night, urging that all parties ought to unite to obtain a direct statement from the Kaiser to the Reichstag concerning the interview.

Herr Harden declared, amid applause, that in view of Germany's veiled intention to supersede England as the leader of world politics and in view of the constant increase in Germany's naval strength the hostile attitude of Great Britain was perfectly natural. The matter at stake at present was solely between the Emperor and the people. So great and powerful a nation should not be exposed to incalculable injury from the clumsy policy of its administrators.

For the moment attention has been diverted to the relations between France and Germany, as the outcome of the Casablanca incident. The demand for an apology as a prelude to arbitration is generally condemned as an attempt to prejudge the case. It may be taken for granted, however, that no apology will be given or insisted upon. For the moment, however, the question is like Mahomed's coffin between earth and sky.

"We must be neither too optimistic not too pessimistic," is the most authoritative opinion I can quote "but the matter will be arranged satisfactorily."

The Balkan negotiations continue to give fair promise of a conference. Austria is showing herself amenable to the persuasion of Russia despite the inspired malice of the "Cologne Gazette," which notwithstanding the personal explanation of Sir Edward Grey, continues to accuse Great Britain of preventing direct negotiations between Austria and Turkey.

THE TWO KAISERS.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

Vienna, Nov. 6.

The visit to Vienna of the German Emperor which took place this evening instead of to-morrow as at first arranged, was, I learn mor an authoritative source, originally intended to be of a purely private character, a mere incident in connection with the Kaiser's shooting excursion with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian Heir-Apparent.

Recent political events, however, induced the Kaiser to express a wish to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph. There is no longer any doubt that the meeting of the two Emperors, though it lasts only three hours, has its political importance.

The fact of their meeting again so soon after the Kaiser's visit in the spring is proof that the best relations and an excellent understanding exist between the two sovereigns. It is considered in political circles that the Kaiser's visit has not passed without discussion of a possible arrangement between the monarchs on the principal points of common action to be taken in connection with many important political questions now pending.

It was only known three days ago that the Kaiser would travel to Vienna by motor-car. Workmen have been busy mending the road night and day since.

His Majesty left Eckartsau at five o'clock accompanied by the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and arrived in Vienna at six. Driving to the Schoenbrunn Palace here, he changed his hunting costume for the uniform of a Colonel of Hussars.

The dinner with the Emperor Francis Joseph was of an intimate character, and no toasts took place.

The dinner finished shortly before eight o'clock. Afterwards the two Emperors conferred together for some time. The Kaiser left before nine o'clock for the station at Hetzendorf, and started in a special train for Donaueschingen to join the hunting party of Prince Max Fuerstenberg

After dinner at Eckartsau yesterday the Kaiser complimented the bandmaster on the music played during the meal, saying:—

"I am a great admirer of Vienna music, and like to listen to your waltzes. They can only be played in Vienna, where they make the violin sing."

Afterwards the party went out to inspect the result of the day's shooting—forty-two stags, of which thirty-three were shot by the Kaiser himself. The carcases were piled up amid heaps of branches. The huntsmen stood round, lighting up the scene with torches. A photograph was taken by artificial light.

The chase recommenced at ten o'clock to-day, and the Kaiser shot twenty head of game before lunch.

END OF COTTON DISPUTE.

£1,000,000 in Wages Lost.

London, Nov. 7.

The cotton mills of Lancashire will be reopened to the operatives on Monday. The great lock-out which has lasted over even weeks, ended yesterday, terms satisfactory to the employers and the workers' organisations being agreed to at a joint meeting. The operatives will go back to work on a 5 per cent reduction in wages to come into operation on March 1.

This ending to the industrial dispute, which has caused acute distress throughout Lancashire, has been received with great satisfaction throughout the country. No fewer than 150,000 workers have bee involved, and something like £50,000,000 in capital disorganised and thrown idle. The probable loss to the employers and operatives is £7,000,000. Of this sum the loss in wages is about £1,000,000.

Trade Union funds have been reduced by £250,000, but even this enormous sum will have little effect on the operatives' war chest, which at the beginning of the dispute in the case of the spinners was £500,000, and in that of cardroom workers £300,000. Subsidia benefits have been derived during the seven weeks by the 60,000 members of the operative spinners' amalgamations (including 40,000 piecers), and the 40,000 cardroom workers.

PINCH OF POVERTY.

But the pinch of poverty has been severly felt by non-Unionists and by also the 20,000 weavers thrown out of work through the stoppage of yarn supplies. The Weavers' Union benefits are comperatively small. Then some thousands of packers, sorters, and warehousemen have had to pull through the lock-out period without any help from organisations.

The final settlement had been expected. At three o'clock the executives of the spinners, cardroom workers, and weavers met the Employers' Emergency Committee in the conference room of the British Cotton Growing Association. The official report of the proceedings is as follows:—

In view of the terrible distress now prevailing, and largely brought about by the unfortunate stoppage in the cotton industry, and which has been so forcibly brought before our notice at our last meeting with the mayors of the Lancashire cotton towns, held at the Town Hall, Salford, we have decided that on condition that the employers agree to postdate the 5 per cent. reduction in the cotton operatives' wages from the first day in January to the first day in March, we will without any further ballot instruct and advise our members to return to work as soon as arrangements can be made, and in any case not later than Monday, November 16.

The agreement is signed by the secretaries of the operatives' three unions. Of the 500 miles closed it is not expected that all will be able to resume operations on Monday.

EARTHQUAKES ON THE CONTINENT.

London, November 7.

Earthquakes occurred yesterday in Germany, in Southern Italy, and in Sicily, where Mount Etna has recently been active, simultaneously. A shock described by Professor Belar as "catastrophic" in violence occurred at some point 5,400 miles away, the probable location, according to Professor Milne, being near the eastern extremity of Asia.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

The earthquakes, which have been felt in Saxony almost continuously for the last three days, reached their greatest violence at twenty minutes to six thi morning, when the whole Voigtland district was violently shaken.

The shocks were so terrific that thousands o people were hurled from their beds, and remained in a state of abject terror for hours following. The shocks were accompanied by thunderous rumblings which lasted for five and ten minutes at a time causing extraordinary vibrations. During the day the number of shoeks had decreased, but the later ones have increased materially in violence and duration. The waters at the Bad Elster medicinal springs have risen in temperature 15deg. since the beginning of the earthquakes.

In the cities of Dresden, Freiberg, Halle, Erfurt, Naumburg, Eisleben, and Weissenfels and also in the principalities of Reuss, Goths, and Anhalt a series of shoeks took place in the night, awakening the people and frightening them from their beds

PROPHECIES OF MME. MELBA.

The Woman of a Century Hence.

London, Nov. 6.

"It is simply fascinating to me to picture the woman of a century hence. My mind throbs with questions. What will she say or do? Above all, what will she wear?"

It was while discussing the Woman's Suffrage movement, to which as stated yesterday she has confessed herself a adherent that Mme. Melba the famous singer drew a picture this afternoon of the woman of the future. She had just returned from a tiring rehearsal at the Albert Hall where to-morrow night she will make her last appearance in London until 1910.

"Instinct," she said, "seems to tell me one thing about the woman of the future. Her freedom, which she will surely win, will not rob her of her woman's love of home. Man, after he has battled with and been buffeted by the world, returns with an evergrowing longing for the peace and beauty of his home environment. Waman, when the wider book of Life lies open before her, will surely find the bonds of home life drawing more tightly around her.

Woman will always be woman; the hard, unsympathetic facts of life will make her home seem even more of a haven.

"Will woman's beauty grow? I think it will be more refined in the future. In one hundred years time a type of extreme daintiness will, I believe, prevail. The greater use of her brain will 'spiritualise' the future woman; her face will be alight with intelligence."

With regard to the dress of the woman of the future, Mme. Melba prophesied rich colour blendings and sweeping, gracefull effects.

"Freak fashions will die" she said "There will be harmony in dress, a daintiness of manner and speech, a shunning of hollowness and affectation."

WHITE HOUSE HOSTESS.

Mrs. Taft on Her Prospective Duties.

Cincinnati (Ohio), November 6.

Mrs. Taft—who will soon be the first lady in the Republic—before leaving this evening with her husband to recuperate at Hot Springs, Virginia, from the strain of the campaign, receive me in her villa and conversed with charming simplicity on the duties of a hostess at the White House.

"You," she said, "I have been familiar with the routine and customs obtaining at the official residence of the President since my childhood, when I spent Christmas there with dear Uncle Rutherford and Aunt Lucy Hayes. I therefore, shall feel quite at home in the White House. It is, of course, a hard task to succeed so admirable a woman as Mrs. Roosevelt whom we all love and venerate, but I am confident I shall enjoy life and id my numerous Washington friends."

Mrs. Taft is regarded in Washington society as the ideal hostess. She is an accomplished musician and linguist and a great reader, and her beautiful family life has endeared her to the entire nation. The coming regime at the White House is anticipated with keen pleasure by the diplomatists, with whom Mrs. Taft is a favourite.

Mrs. Taft tells me that her daughter Helen will remain at college for at least another year, though she will be present at the inauguration ball at the White House. Miss Helen herself is enjoying college life immensely. She accords interviews daily, expressing an engaging pride in the triumph of her father. Altogether she bids fair to be as much of a feature of the White House as was Miss Alice Roosevelt before her marriage.

MR. BIRRELL AND BIG NAVY.

"We Must Build, Germany or no Germany."

London, Nov. 7.

Mr. Birrell at Brighton last night said: "If we can command the seas, why we can face the future? (Cheers.) The moment we ceased to command the seas we were in a position of profound peril. It was idle to deny it. We must have—what happily all agreed we must have—the strongest navy in the world. (Cheers.) We needed it as an instrument of peace.

He deprecated what the German Emperor complained of—"the hauling of Germany into consideration of our naval programmes. We must build our ships, Germany, or no Germany. Because of our history, of our position, the enormous extent of our trade, the fact that we are the carrying power of the world and an island country.

The sixth British battleship of the Dreadnought type, the Collingwood, will be launched at Devonport to-day by Mrs. Asquith. The Prime Minister may use the occasion to make a speech dealing with naval affairs.

From the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 22 Native Christians, 407 Hindus, and 68 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 506. The death-rate was 51·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 19, fevers 156, bowel complaints 64, and other causes 267.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF ORIENTAL CARPETS

Many in India will no doubt like to read the whole of the revised edition of the articles published by you in the early nineties, and I will only quote here a singularly felicitous passage descriptive of the worship of flowers by the Porsians in Sir George's time, together with a note in which the author discriminates between the Shia and Suni attitudes towards flowers and again between theirs and the Hindus' and finally between the general Oriental attitude and the Occidental attitude in relation to them. The former I think, it will be admitted, is so simple in expression, so vivid in the picture it conjures up before you, and so charming in its sentiment that it can never be forgotten by anybody who has once read it:—

"The Parsis of forty-five and forty years ago," he writes, "used to frequent the Victoria Gardens in Bombay simply to 'eat the air,' that is, to take a good healthy walk there; and the Hindus to sniff at the most heavily scented blooms which they would crush between their fingers and apply like snuff to their noses. But when a pure Iranian sauntered through in flowing robe of blue, red-edged, and his high hat of sheepskin, black, glossy curled, the fleece of Karakul, he would stand a while and meditate over every flower in his path and always as in vision; and when at last the vision was fulfilled, and the ideal flower found, he would spread his mat or carpet before it, and sit before it to the going down of the sun, when he would arise and pray before it, and then refold his mat or carpet, and go home; and the next night, and night after night, until that bright, particular flower faded away, he would return to it, bringing his friends with him in ever-increasing numbers, and sit and sing, and play the guitar or lute before it,—and anon they all would arise together and pray before it; and after prayers, still sit on, sipping sherbet, and talking the most hilarious and shocking scandal, late into the moonlight: and so again and again, evening after evening, until the beauteous flower died, satiated of worship. Some evenings, by way of a grand finale, the whole company would suddenly rise up, as one man, before the bright, consummate flower, and serenade it with an ode from Hafiz, and, rolling up their carpets d part into the silences of the outer night." The footnote is a very original and subtle analysis of varying sentiment and emphasised with the happiest pertinence from Sir George's inexhaustible storehouse of appropriate quotation. I will not spoil its effect by attempting a summary. He writes:—"The attitude of the orthodox "Suni," or non-Aryan Muslim towards flowers, is different to that of the heterodox 'Shia,' or Aryan Muslim of Persia; and finds its exact expression in the profound saying, attributed to 'the Prophet of God.'"—"The flowers of the Garden of God, this Earth of ours, are every one an 'Alleluia!'" When some years ago the Khedive was here, two of His Highness's suite walking across St. James's Park from Storey's Gate, as I happened to be walking down from the Duke of York Column to the India Office, coming upon a recessed group of various roses within the park railing, just before it turns westward to Buckingham Palace, struck by the transcendent beauty of the freshly blooming bushes, at once halted, and after giving them a spontaneous military salute, went through the postures—excepting that of absolute prostration upon the roadway observed by Mussalman in the adoration of Almighty God. Mentioning this to the late Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy he told me that when some years previously, he, on behalf of the Foreign Office took an Envoy from Morocco about London, he seemed indifferent to everything shown him that is, of the works of man, but when on entering the road skirting Flamsted-Hill Greenwich Observatory they suddenly came upon a handsome laburnum tree laden with its festoons of golden flowers, the Envoy at once stopped the carriage, and stepping down into the road stood there for a while before the glorious appreciation, similarly adoring God. Again the attitude of the Hindus towards flowers is something different from that of both sects of Musalman. There is not a flower they have not dedicated to one or other of their gods—and always on the basis of its phallic suggestions which they were quick to observe millenniums before Erasmus Darwin sung of "The Loves of the Plants;" and their folklore of flowers is as delightful as it is luxuriant. But this apart they seem to regard the wonders of the vegetable kingdom chiefly for their use as foodstuffs, and medicines, and scents. Nevertheless the floral ritual of the Hindus is often in its naturalness of sentiment and simplicity of observance, most impressive. The sacred "tulsi Ocymum sanctum," a most perfect purifier of the air, is planted before every Hindu house, on a four horned altar, and every morning "the Mother of the House," is,—or was, in my time,—to be seen perambulating it in archaic worship, invoking the blessings of Heaven on "the Father of her Children," and on them, and herself. I was always spell-bound by the rite so perfect alike in its science, its piety and its art; and it is one of the most moving scenes from the life of Antiquity that have been perpetuated in India down to our Modernity.

It is only with the decay of virility in the West that men begin to regret in the beauty and the glory of flowers, that they fade and wither away. This irrational taint begins with Horace (C: II, II and contrast Anacreon, LIII):—

"Non semper idem floribus est honos
Vernis;"

and from him the sigh passes to Ausonius [Edyll xiv

"ICE-KING'S" FATE.

Sentence of 15 Years' Imprisonment.

New York November 6.

The great Morse drama, which for weeks has held the bankers and financial magnates of America spellbound, reached its climax to-day, when the deposed "Ice King" was sentenced to fifteen years in the Federal Gaol at Atlanta. Mr. Curtis, who, as manager of the National Bank of North America, carried out the "Ice King's" commands, escaped with a suspended sentence of five years.

The final scene of this historic trial was dramatic in the extreme. After the two prisoners, one of whom until the money panic was worth dols. 20,000,000 (£4,000,000), had been pronounced guilty last night they were led to a tiny cell with two berths in the Tombs Prison, where they lay sleepless until the reopening of the Court to-day. Mr. Curtis seemed utterly crushed by his nocturnal gaol experiences, but Mr. Morse, to all appearances, was as cool and defiant.

"He is strong as iron and cold as ice, whispered my neighbour, as the "Iced King," bracing himself against the railings of the dock with his hands in his pockets, gazed squarely at the judge.

Not far from him sat Mrs. Morse, with her hand miserably clapsed to her head, and her two sons. The indrawn sobs of Mrs. Curtis where heard through the entire Court.

APPEAL FOR MERCY.

Suddenly Judge Wolcott, counsel for Mr. Curtis, rose, and in a choked voice begged for mercy on behalf of his client, "this dear friend of mine," declaring that his petition would be supported by all the bankers of the Metropolis, who were convinced of the honesty of Mr. Curtis. Then the judge, though he pronounced sentence, declared that Mr. Curtis would escape actual punishment, because he had been merely a tool in the hands of his dominating master. The announcement was greeted with applause, which was immediately suppressed.

Next moment a weird murmur coursed through the crowded court-room as the words "Morse sentenced to fifteen years in the Federal Prison" came from the lips of the judge. The great financiers, the lawyers, and bankers who formed the majority of the spectators seemed to greet the verdict with vindictive joy, for they always regarded Mr. Morse as the prime precipitator of last year's panic, and endorsed unreservedly the observation of the judge that if such crimes as his were allowed to go unpunished the country would be at the mercy of wealthy adventurers.

Mr. Morse himself glanced in the direction of his counsel, who applied for and obtained ten days' stay of excution, while he drew up an appeal to the Higher Court.

Calm, cool, and cynical as ever, the ex-"Ice King" watched Mr. Curtis with a contemptuous smile as his disgraced tool marched to freedom with his weeping wife, amid a derisive chorus of "How would you like to be the Ice King now?" sung by vast crowds outside.

FAMOUS CASE RE-OPENED.

Piles of Books and Briefs in Appeal Court.

London, Nov. 6.

"Wyler and Others v. Lewis and Others," the unwieldy case that took thirty-three days to try at the beginning of the year before Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury, made its appearance in the Court of Appeal to-day. Here, it is feared by those interested in other appeal cases, it will last another thirty-three days.

Several hundredweight of account books, law books, briefs, and ledgers were borne into the court by a staggering army of clerks. Behind the first rampart formed by these objects, Mr. Hohler, K.C., Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Mr. Montague Lush, K.C., were found to have taken up their positions. It was difficult to make sure of this at first, for the ledgers were piled so high.

Sir Edward Carson is well over six feet high, so that one got a good view of his head and shoulders when he rose to open matters on bohalf of the defendants, who are the appellants.

The sum of £65,472 was awarded against them as damages last spring.

Sir Edward started by reading a long list of defendents for whom he appeared. He explained that one defendant had succeeded in the previous action, and that the case against another had been stopped. The plaintiffs were also a complex quantity, consisting of a single individual, Mr. Wylre, and a corporation. The appealing defendants asked for a reversal of judgment or a new trial, on the ground that there had been misdirection by the judge in the matter of allowing certain evidence, and also on the ground that the damages were excessive.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams (not having had the length of the case called to his attention): Did the defendants call evidence?

Sir Edward Carson (who had sat through days of it): yes, my lord.

"The case," went on Sir Edward, "had to deal with an alleged conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of certain benefits by contract which they claimed in Nyasseland. It had been said that there was a general conspiracy to ruin Wyler."

Counsel then read what he called a "skeleton abstract" of the case, which he promised to open at length afterwards. This "skeleton" proved to be longer than an ordinary opening. It dealt with details about companies' contracts and such matters.

The hearing was adjourned.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Heavy Penalty on Sir Timothy O'Brien.

London, November 6.

A conditional order for the attachment of Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., the well-known cricketer, for contempt of court, was made absolute to-day in the King's Bench Division, Dublin. The ground of the application was his alleged interference with the jury trying, at Cork Assizes, the slander action brought against him by the Hon. Alexis Roche brother of Lord Fermoy.

The Court adjudged Sir Timothy O'Brien guilty of contempt, fined him £300 and also acceded to the application of the Solicitor-General that Sir Timothy should pay the costs of the trial rendered abortive by his action, and the costs of the present proceedings.

Serjeant Moriarty, who represented Sir Timothy O'Brien to-day said that his client unreservedly expressed the deepest and sincerest regret for his error, adding that he had no intention of influencing any juror to find a verdict contrary to his convictions.

The Solicitor-General submitted that it was a contempt of the gravest character.

The Court then gave its decision as stated.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 31.

Royal Marine Light Inf.—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. E. H. Orlebar is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov. 29, 1881; Capt. R. H. Morgan to be major, vice Orlebar, retired; Lieut. J. Bush to be captain, vice Morgan, promoted, Oct. 31.

Royal Marine Forces—The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List: —Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. H. Orlebar, Royal Marine Light Inf., Oct. 31.

Nov. 2.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. W. T. Walker has been placed on the Retired List (July 20).

War Office, Nov. 3.
Commands and Staff.

Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) A. P. Penton, from Vice-President, Ordnance Board, to command the Royal Art, in Malta, and is granted the temporary rank of Major-General while so employed, vice Major-Gen. H. Barron, C.V.O. (Oct. 10); Col. F. A. Curtis, from commanding the South-Eastern Coast Defences, to command the Western Coast Defences, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col. H. A. Scott; Col. G. H. Bittleston from half-pay to command the South-Eastern Coast Defences, vice F. A. Curtis" (Oct. 21); Col. L. G. Drummond, C. B. M. V. O., from half-pay, to be a brigadier-general to command an infantry brigade, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Oct. 22); Col. R. B. Williams, from half-pay, to be an assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Col. U. G. C. de Burgh, C. B. (Oct. 17); Capt. W. B. Spender, R. A., from a brigade major to be a General Staff officer, 3rd Grade, at Headquarters, vice Major A. Blair, D. S. O., the King's Own Scottish Borderers (Oct. 26); Capt. R. F. Lock, R. A., to be a brigade major for Royal Art., vice Capt. W. B. Spender (Oct. 24); Capt. the Hon. A. G. A. Hore Ruthven, V. C., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to be military secretary to the Right Hon. W. H., Earl of Dudley, G C M G, G C V O, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia; instead of aide-de camp, as notified in the Gazette of Sept. 15, 1908 (July 10); Lieut. the Hon. J Boyle, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be extra aide-de-camp to Sir T D Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., Governor of Victoria, Oct. 30; Lieut. the Hon. J F Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes Trefusis, Irish Guards, to be aide-de-camp to General P S Lord Methuen, G C B, K C V O, C M G, general officer commanding-in-chief South Africa, Nov. 1.

Establishment.

Ordnance College—Capt. C A H Campbell, R A, to be adjutant, vice Capt. E N Tandy, R A, Oct. 27.

Cavalry.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons—Second Lieut. G Le R Burnham to be Lieutenant on augmentation, Sept 29.

15th the Kings Hussars—Capt O B Walker is seconded for service as an adjutant of Terrritorial Yeomanry, Oct 1.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Capt. W J R Wingfield is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territoria Yeomanry, Oct 17.

Royal Regiment Of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Supernumerary Major G F McMunn, D S O, to be major, vice R St C Lecky, promoted, Nov 1; Capt T Bruce to be major, vice A H Hussey, promoted, Sept 12. The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff; W E Ironside, Sept 26; F A Buzzard, Oct 8; Supernumerary Lieut S W H Rawlins to be lieutenant, vice A C C Stevens, resigned, Nov 3.

Royal Garrison Art—Major F T Fisher is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Major A C Currie to be major, vice F T Fisher, Oct 22; Capt L Galloway, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Oct 17; Lieut N W Wingate-Saul is seconded for service with the Army Ordnance Dept, Oct 12.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Second Lieut. J. K. M. Hamilton to be lieutenant, vice N. H. S. Fargus promoted (Sept. 9).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Lieut. T. de B. Carey to be captain, vice P Chapman, D.S.O., seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Aug. 17).

The Norfolk Regt.—Capt. E. L.T. Grant is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Capt. J. B. Orr, D S O, to be captain, vice F. I. T. Grant (Oct. 10).

The Devonshire Regt.—Gentleman Cadet G A Anstey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. R. P. Lewis, seconded (Nov. 4).

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. H. I. Stevens, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.), to be captain, vice C. M. Serjeantson, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Corporal R. Le Fanu, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. C. Dixon, promoted (Nov. 4).

The Royal Irish Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be lieutenants:—M. C. C. Harrison, vice A. W. C. Knox, seconded, July 16; E. G. Grant, vice J. de la B. Gordon, admitted to Indian Army, Aug. 2; J. de C. Harrison, vice O. N. Segrave, resigned, Sept 5.

The Cheshire Regt.—Second Lieut. Guy L. F. Houstoun to be lieutenant, vice R. F. Lorder-Symonds, seconded, Sept. 24.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt. C. A. Antrobus is seconded for service on the Staff, Oct 15.

The Worcestershire Regt.—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions:—Lieut. L. T. H. Leland; Second Lieut. C. Hay Nov. 4.

The Prince of Wale's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.) Capt. A. H. Bailey, D. S. O., is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health (Oct. 18).

The Essex Regt.—Second Lieut A. B. Trewin is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Oct. 15).

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut. J. B. L. Monteith is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Nov. 4).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Second Lieut. C. W. D'Arcy-Irvine to be lieutenant, vice R. G. T. Currey, appointed adjutant, 5th batt. (Oct. 5).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. H. E. M. Morrogh is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut. C. J. S. Le Cornu to be lieutenant, vice H. E. M. Morrogh, seconded (Oct. 10).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col E L Maunsell is placed on retired pay (Nov. 3); Lieut-Col W Rowney, M D, retires on retired pay (Nov. 4).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss L M Lyall, sister, resigns her appointment (Sept 14); Miss A. E Allen, staff nurse, resigns her appointment (Nov 4). The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss K A Broade, Miss G H Caulfeild, Miss H M B Carter, Miss E S M Forrester, Miss K H M Holmes Miss K M Mathews, Miss M A McCabe, Miss G H C Paynter, Miss C Skinner, Miss C R Townend, Miss V. B. Wolseley.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen G Henry, C B retires on an Indian pension; Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col A F Montanaro C B, M V O, commandant, West African Regt, retires on retired pay (Nov 4); Lieut G C Sladen the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), is granted the local rank of captain, while employed as a company commander with the King's African Rifles (Oct 1). Second Lieut A B Trewin, the Essex Regt, is granted the local rank of lieutenant, while employed with the King's African Rifles (Oct 15.)

Reserves of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, retaining the rank of seniority which they hold while in the Militia:—Major J. E. C. J. Cochrane. D. S. O., the Donegal (the Prince of Wales's) Royal Garrison Art. (Militia); Captain S. D. Norris, 3rd batt. the King's (Liverpool Regt.) (Nov. 4).

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned lieutenants resign their commissions:—P. V. Morgan, W. W. M. Gott (Nov. 4.)

Admiralty, 4th November.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Counsil of 8th December, 1902—

Captain William John Grogan has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 24th October,

Admiralty, 5th November.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—

Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, G C B has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—

Vice-Admiral Sir George Lambart Atkinson-Willes, K C B to be Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Alfred Leigh Winslos, C. V. O., C. M. G., to be Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet

Captain Henry Coare Kingsford to be Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the above, the following promotion on the Retired List takes place from the same date:

Captain Arthur William Carter to be Rear-Admiral.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th December, 1903

Rear-Admiral George Morris Henderson, M. V. O has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date:

Captain Edward Eden Bradford, C. V. O., Ad.C. Commodore, 2nd Class, to be Rear-Admiral.

In accordance with the provision of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th December, 1903—

Admiral Robert William Craigie has this day been placed on the retired list at his own request.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—

Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry May, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., to be Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Harry Seawell Frank Niblett, C.V.O. to be Vice-Admiral.

Captain Edmond John Warre Slade, M.V.O., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral.

Consequent on the above the following promotions on the retired list take place from the same date:—Vice-Admirals Edward Henry Meggs Davis, C.M.G., and John Harvey Rainier to be Admirals.

Rear-Admirals—Thomas MacGill, C.B., and Daniel McNab Riddel to be Vice-Admirals.

Captain Morris Henry Smyth to be Rear-Admiral.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain George Hayley Hewett. C.I.E., has this day been placed on the Retired List, with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The following Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Robert Nigel Timbrell, Howard Douglas, Archibald Speirs. Dated 1st November.

War Office, Whitehall, 6th November,
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Edward S May, C B, C M G, from all Assistant Quartermaster-General, is appointed to the General Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General vice Major General C Fergusson, Bart, M V O, D S O. Dated 19th October,

Major Arthur Blair, D S O., The King's Own Scottish Borderers, from a General Staff Officer 3rd grade at Head-Qarters, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major S C Long., The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Dated 26th October,

Establishments.

Inspection Staff, Major Augustus B H Clerke, Royal Artillery, an Assistant Inspector to be an Inspector. vice Major H A Pratt, Royal Artillery. Dated 7th November,

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Thomas Lewis Owen Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, (on probation), in succession to Lieutenant H. A Clifton, seconded. Dated 7th November.

15th (The King's) Hussars, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 1st October.—

Charles Nelson, vice O. B. Walker, seconded.

Edward C. Coates, vice C. Nelson, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Frederick H. Sykes, vice E. C. Coates, seconded for service on the Staff.

6th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, Charles Henry Waring to be Second Lieutenant (on probation), vice F. C. O. de Tuyll, resigned. Dated 7th November.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles B Watkins retires on retired pay, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 11th September, Dated 12th September.

Captain Wilfred L Foster, D S O, resigns his Commission. Dated 7th November.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains

David J G E Sherlock, vice F A Wilson, D S O seconded. Dated 25th September.

Edward S Hay, vice W E Ironside, seconded. Dated 26th September.

Lieutenant Charles Pulley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 20th October.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Henry Pratt retires on retired pay. Dated 7th November.

Hong Kong—Singapore Battalion, Jemadar Shaik Cassim retires on retired pay. Dated 21st September.

Havildar Major Mohamad Din to be Jemadar, vice Shaik Cassim. Dated 21st September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Joseph C. Rimington to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. B. N. Adiar retired. Dated 22nd October.

Captain Algernon H. Dumaresq to be Major vice J. C. Rimington Dated 22nd October.

Second Lieutenant Cedric La T. T. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice A. F. Cusine, promoted. Dated, 25th September.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Alfred Jones is placed on retired pay. Dated 6th November.

Foreman of Works Sergeant-Major Thomas Smith to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain A. Jones. Dated 7th November.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, Supernumerary Lieutenant William Arbuthnot-Leslie to be Lieutenant, vice R. F Balfour, appointed Aujutant. Dated 24th October

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Arthur C. L. H. Jones is seconded for special employment in South Africa. Dated 6th November.

Brevet Major Hugh T. Crispin, from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, vice A. C. L. H. Jones. Dated 6th November.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). The promotion to the rank of Lieutenants of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows.—

Arthur A. Fenn to 20th August, vice T. de B. Carey, promoted.

Ernest H. S. Chapman to 6th September, vice J. D. Thiele, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Eric N S Crankshaw, vice G Saunderson, resigned. Dated 19th September.

Philip A Tillard, vice E H S Chapman, admitted to the Indian Army, Dated 28th September.

Thomas G Cope, vice G E Hawes, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st October,

Ronald E. Critchley-Salmonson, vice E. G. S L, Estrange Malone, seconded. Dated 1st October.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain John B. Paget retires on retired pay. Dated 7th November.

Lieutenant Frederick J. Lemon to be Captain, vice J. B. Paget. Dated 7th November.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry E. P. Thomas to be Captain, vice O. C. Wilkinson, appointed Adjutant, 3rd Battalion. Dated 10th October,

Supernumerary Lieutenant James H. Coles to be Lieutenant, vice H. C. P. Thomas. Dated 10th October.

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Mervyn A. P. Gilman resigns his Commission. Dated 7th November.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Edward S. Godman is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 16th October.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain James H. Christie to be Captain, vice A. H. Bailey, D.S.O placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 18th October.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Robert L. Sherbrooke to be Lieutenant, vice A. E. B. Parsons, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 30th September.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Bertrand G. R. Gordon is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 5th October.

Supernumerary Captain George A. G. Crauford, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice B. G. R. Gordon. Dated 15th October.

Princess Luise's (Argyll and Southerland High landers,) Lieutenant Alexander J. H. Maclean is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 16th October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant John A. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice A. J. H. Maclean. Dated 16th October.

Army Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officers retire on retired pay Dated 7th November.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Major James Brooks.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain James R Randall.

Memoranda.

Major-General Sir Herbert C O Plumer, K C B, commanding 5th Division, to be Lieutenant-General, vice G Henry, C B Dated 4th November.

Colonel John W Sill, on vacating the appointment of Chief Engineer, Malta, is placed on half-pay Dated 29th October.

Colonel Walter C Ross, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay Dated 7th November.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 7th November:—

Hastings St. L. Wood, D. S. O., half-pay.

Robert Scott-Kerr. M. V. O., D. S. O., half-pay.

Edward A. D'. Thomas, an Assistant Adjutant General in India.

Horatio J. Evans, half-pay.

William Scott-Monorieff, half-pay.

Captain George J. Ryan, D.S.O., The Royal Munster Fusiliers (attached to the Egyptian Army), to be Brevet Major, under the provisions of Article 35 Royal Warrant Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 7th November,

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Mark Sprot, late Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th November.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col Sir F E Younghusband, K C I E, B
Mr A R Jelf, B Cov
Mr J S Campbell, C I E, B Cov
Mr F S P Swann, B Cov
Mr C B Bayley, B
Mr J A Chapman, B
Mr T A Bradley, B
Mr J C Sarkies, B
Mr C E Lloyd, B
Mr G H Bernays, M
Mr M H W Hayward, Bo Cov
Mr T S Greenaway, Bo
Lieut-Col A L Phillips, Dy Dir of Supplies
Major C Herbert, D S O, I A
Major V Ormsby, 3 G R
Major G N C Wimberley, I M S
Capt W F Gilchrist, 52 Sikhs
Capt G G Hirst, I M S
Capt H Hulsberg, 127 Bel
Lieut A M Urquhart, R A
Lieut K Woolhouse, 126 Bel
Lieut W E M Douglas, R E M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt A M Fleming, B, furl from 1-2-09 to 18-7-09
Mr A A Hassenally, B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr W Carr, B Cov, 15 days' furl
Mr N Bonham-Carter, B Cov, 1 mo 4 days' furl
Mr R V Russell, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr A Brokenshaw, B, 3 mo M C
Mr R E Carter, B, 2 mo 3 days' furl
Mr W I K Howard, B, 6 mo furl on M C commuted into 6 mo leave on M C and 14 days' extension of furl cancelled
Mr M C Petters, B, furl converted into leave on M C for 1 year
Mr C D'A Crofton, M Cov, 1 mo M C
Mr P P Sweeting, M, 2 mo M C
Mr C V Lloyd, B, 10 days' extraordinary leave without pay
Mr G D French, Bo Cov, 26 days' furl
Mr T Walker, Bo Cov, special leave commuted into furl and extended 4 mo
Mr C Walke, Bo, 5 mo 20 days' M C in lieu of commutation and extension of 6 mo previously granted
Lieut-Col H E Boileau, 5 Cav, to 23-5-09
Major E B Poord, Mily Accts Dept, 4 mo M C
Lieut E W C Ricketts, 23 Sikh Prs, 3 mo M C
Lieut W S Adam, 72 Punj, 1 mo 10 days
Lieut R T Arundell, 2 Raj, 1 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss E M Whitehead, Q-AMNSI, to 13-2 09 on M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt G H Newcombe, I A, B
Lieut H B Clarke, R E, B
Mr J Grainger'd, B
Mr T B Hollis, B
Mr G Welch, B
Mr C V Lloyd, B
Major G A H Beatty, 9 Hodson's H
Lieut C G H Henderson, 29 Lrs
Lieut E C Kenny, 1-39 Garth R
Lieut W H Grindlay, S and T Corps
Mr C D'A Crofton, M Cov

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

LIMBDI.

LIMBDI, NOVEMBER 18.

To-day an interesting ceremony was performed by Mr. Claude Hill, C. I. E., the Agent to the Governor, who is on a short visit here. The town was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. A shamiana was specially erected by the members of the Municipality. The leading citizens and officers were invited to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the "Wodehouse Vegetable Market" to be performed by Mr. Hill, who, with H. H. the Thakore Saheb, arrived at 4-45 p.m., when the Members of the Municipality greeted them with cheers. All those who were presents were highly gratified and they kept standing till Mr. Hill and H. H. the Thakore Saheb had taken their seats. After all had resumed their seats H. H. got up and welcomed Mr. Hill to his capital and thanked him for according to his request on behalf of the Limbdi Municipality to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Wodehouse Vegetable Market. Then he called upon the Diwan Saheb to request Mr. Hill formally to perform the ceremony.

The Dewan said:—"It affords me great pleasure to welcome you here to-day on behalf of the Limbdi Municipality on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Wodehouse Vegetable Market.

Since this market is to be erected from the funds of this municipality and will be in charge and under the supervision of the same body, I, as President of this small corporation stand here this morning to address you and to say with your permission something about the projected market for vegetables in this our small town.

The need for a suitable vegetable market was long since felt by us and it is a matter of congratulation no less than of self-satisfaction to have been able to undertake this modest work of great usefulness and to request you, Mr. Hill, to-day to lay the first foundation-stone of our would-be vegetable market. The estimated cost of the market is Rs. 15,000. Careful regard has been paid to the convenience and comforts of the people in selecting the site for this market and the superstructure designed with due attention to sanitation and the general health of this town. The plan both of the ground and the structure is placed here to give you an idea of the building as a whole.

The work of this municipality chiefly consists of providing good drinking water, keeping public roads in good condition, in lighting public streets, in maintaining two free vernacular schools, a dispensary and library and last but not the least in trying to reserve the sanitation of the town. We have a High School also in our midst which has been made free by our generous-hearted Thakore Saheb and is maintained solely by the State.

The annual revenue of our municipality is about Rs. 15,000 derived chiefly from the octroi levies and a certain amount of grant from the State Our business is carried on by a Standing Committee of five non-official members elected by votes from the general body composed of 18 non-official members chosen by the people and twelve officials presided over by a Chairman, invariably a native of this place. Our Civic affairs being thus managed on fairly elective principles are quite safe in the keeping of our own men.

During the period of interregnum, Sir, before the accession of the present Thakore Saheb to the Gadi while Major Wodehouse was in charge of this State as Political Agent, Jhalawad, he had conducted his duties with such integrity, prudence, sympathy and tact and to such satisfaction of all the rich and the poor, the high and the low alike, that we unanimously resolved to mark our appreciation of his meritorious services to the State and the subjects in an humble way by associating his name with our vegetable market and calling it the 'Wodehouse Vegetable Market.'

Accordingly we wrote to Major Wodehouse at Kolhapur and requested his permission to allow us to thus connect his name permanently with this our little town of Limbdi. But before Major Wodehouse could accede to our proposal we had to approach Government to obtain their sanction which I am glad to say they have been pleased to accord and for which our best thanks are due to them. Our special thanks are due to Major Wodehouse for having kindly consented to his name being thus joined for ever with us in this manner.

In selecting you, Mr. Hill, to perform his ceremony to-day we are actuated by our desire to mark your friendship with our late Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswatsingji and also with our present Thakore Saheb in this way and to manifest our feelings of appreciation for your sympathies with the ruling Chiefs and the people of this province as well.

Your Highness and gentlemen,—it would not be out of place to express our hope on this occasion to be able to complete this small edifice in about six months' time and that the ceremony of declaring this market open will also be performed by you, Mr. Hill.

Sir, I take this opportunity of publicly thanking our Thakore Saheb on behalf of the subjects of Limbdi for providing us with this site free of charge.

Sir, I cannot conclude my speech without expressing our heartfelt thankfulness for having an able, experienced wise and sympathetic Chief like Thakore Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji to rule over us, who has been endeavouring unsparingly and unceasingly to the best of his lights, to improve his State and to better the condition of the subjects consigned to his care, by encouraging education, agriculture, commerce and industries according to suitable modern methods.

Now, I have very great pleasure in requesting you Mr. Hill, to honour us by laying the foundation-stone of the 'Wodehouse Vegetable Market.'"

After this the ceremony was performed amid loud cheers.

Mr. Hill, having declared the stone well and truly laid, said it had given him much pleasure to lay the foundation stone of what was to be their vegetable market. He had not had much to do with municipal affairs and therefore he considered himself hardly qualified to perform the ceremony. Curiously enough the late Sir Jaswatsingji was the first Indian gentleman with whom he had been acquainted. He had travelled out in the same ship in 1887 and had kept up his friendship ever since. He had known the present Thakore Saheb for four years and had every reason to hold him in high respect. He sincerely congratulated them on their having such an enlightened chief at the head of affairs. He regretted to say he did not know Major Wodehouse personally though he knew him well enough by his reputation. He was quite certain of the dedication of their vegetable market was not only a tribute to him personally but a fitting honour to an officer of the British Government who had carried out his duties as administrator so well. As regards the Municipality he was much interested to know its constitution. He was glad to say theirs was real representation, and that Government might profitably consider their system of representation which secured that every caste should have its own representative upon the Committee. Mr. Hill congratulated the Limbdi Municipality on their being able to carry out a work of such usefulness out of their surplus revenue, thanks to the liberality of the Chief in giving the site free. In concluding, Mr. Hill wished prosperity to the Municipality and to the State and congratulated them all once more on having a Chief such as the present Thakore Saheb to watch their interests.

PESHAWAR.

The Peshawar-Kohat combined horse and cattle fair was held outside Peshawar City on the Nowshera Road on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant. Practically all the frontier contributed exhibits in the way of camels, fowls, brood mares, stallions, sheep, rams, etc., and the institution though a very recent innovation, has already begun to be looked upon as a fixture. I was present at the very first fair in 1905, and was much struck with the progress since made both in the number and the quality of the exhibits, and in the attendance. In most respects the show resembled similar ones, such as Batesar fair or Sonepore, and its interest lies in what may be called its own local specialities. The camels, for instance, never appear in any other show so picturesquely ornamented as they do in Peshawar. Then there were the famed "Dhumba" sheep of the frontier, who get their name from their "dhumb" or tail. The greater the disproportion of tail to body the more classy is the sheep. And from the specimens produced it is evident that the deformity—it is more one than the hump of a camel and more terribly in the way—is cultivated with great care. The rams were superb, and the Pathan, who in his way is a great sportsman, sees to it that they are game. There were cows, bulls, buffaloes, bullocks, and goats of all breeds and sizes, and the brood mares of the Khan of Zaida were again much in evidence. The Khan, who besides being the Judge of Sialkote, is also an important landowner and an expert horse breeder, carried off most of the prizes worth getting. As the fair is still in its infancy and requires fostering, prizes have to be given with a liberal hand. The great thing is to encourage exhibitors. The man who brings his one "Dumba" sheep all the way from Landi Kotal to show to the "Lat Saheb" and who risks his own skin as well as that of the sheep in transit, looks upon the prize in the form of "Bukshish," and as his "Hukh" for his trouble. The authorities, who are aware of this point of view, wisely accept it. It certainly makes the show more unique, for in many cases the exhibitors are infinitely more interesting and less common place than their exhibits. A huge hairy Pathan from the wilds of Tirah, clothed chiefly in lethal weapons dragging a kid, possibly purchased, and very probably purloined for the occasion from the Commissioner's orderly, for the purpose of acquiring merit with the Commissioner is a sight not wanting in humour. The Pathan is noted for his sense of humour. It is of course "sui generis," and must always be at somebody else's expense. He also likes to oblige on the same principle and when he sees that the Sahib loves to see a lot of goats march past a shamiana to the strains of a military band—he thinks there is no harm in humouring him by abstracting a "janwar" from his own compound.

If he gets a prize for it from the unconscious Sahib's own hands the joke is all the funnier, and he knows that all those solemn and much turbaned countenances round the Sahib enjoy it just as much as he does. I saw another bearded arsenal trying to get into the enclosure to exhibit a pigeon: but the unsympathetic police drew the line at him—though from the European point of view the little tableau he presented would have been extremely interesting.

As usual the fair ended in sports, and these in the prize-giving ceremony, the first presided by the new Chief Commissioner.

All the people from cantonments and the civil lines, and the notables from the city and neighbouring hills were present in force, and the splendid band of the 75th Rifles treated us to a programme appropriate to the occasion. Amongst those present were Sir James and Lady Willcocks, Sir Aslam Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, and General Anderson, Commanding the Peshawar Brigade.

COONOOR NOTES.

November 11th.—We are having a most unusual spell of fine weather, and this has induced a number of visitors to postpone their intended departure. Quite a number of patients for the Pasteur Institute have arrived from Burma recently, but whether this means that rabies is more rampant here, or that the Pasteur Institute is becoming more widely known, is a moot point. Certain officials have recently visited the Institute, and the Hon. Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., as well as the Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., were both much impressed with the good work already done. Messrs. Taylor and Company of Ooregum, Kolar Gold Fields, have generously given the Institute a donation of Rs. 750.

The Border Regiment disembarked in Madras Harbour on the 30th and 31st ultimo, and were railed in two detachments to the west coast stations, Cannanore, Calicut, and Malipuram, with a wing up here for Wellington to relieve the 2nd Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment, at all four stations. They had experienced a most trying journey from Gibraltar, and their hardships were not ameliorated (in the case of the contingent for Wellington) by a large landslip having occurred on the Nilgiri Railway line just below Adderly, "en route" to Coonoor, where transhipment had to take place. To add to the confusion the outgoing and incoming regiments met on the railway line. While on the subject of regiments coming and going, surely something can be done to provide more suitable bungalows for officers. The men's barracks are perfect in their way, but quarters for officers are sadly needed. The supply is not equal to the demand, and most of the houses are in a terribly dilapidated condition.

At a recent Gymkhana meeting it was proposed to present the Band of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment with an instrument as a token of gratitude for the yeoman service they have alway rendered at Coonoor and Wellington socialitie. It was also proposed that Captain Poynts be nominated to succeed Major Arnold as Honorary Secretary of the Gymkhana Clubs.

At the meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 11th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Ferguson said:—"I would express thanks for the vote of Rs. 1,000 granted for freshwater fish experiments. It is not much; but I trust it is the first of a series of votes increasing in much good to the people. I am also thankful to learn Your Excellency is to get the aid of an Excise expert from Madras, as well as an Indian irrigation expert. For the increased votes for Vernacular Education, especially of girls, for the equipping and carrying out of the Lady Ridgeway Hospital, for archæological excavations (now Mr. Bell's Reports are nearly done) for the Inspection of the Pearl Fishery Banks still belonging to Government—in all these, interest will be felt and thanks are due."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hair dens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful f

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 19.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities. ...	82 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16		
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16		
do. in New York ...	49 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·09 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·45 3/4		
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1-8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2 1/2		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8		
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4		

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ... £150,000 for S. America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Very quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1/2 unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,800,000	Inc. £100,600
Public Deposits	...£ 9,000,000	Inc. £2,900,000
Other Deposits	...£40,000,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Government Securities.	£14,700,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£26,200,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,800,000	Inc. £400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Steady with good demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	...14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	...12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·07 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3/4 + 1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D	D.-J.	J.-F	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·78	4·77	4·77	4·77	4·77
		+·05		
	+·04		+·04	
Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
4·78	4·78	4·79	4·77	
+·05	+·04			
		+·05		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	64,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	43,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	43,000 ,,
Do to Continent	19,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·55 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·25—01	Advanced early on bull support and shorts covering and decline later owing to longs unloading.
Do. do. March 9·00 unchgd	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·88—05

Do. do. March 8·93—03

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 49 1/2 Nov.-Dec.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 413 lbs., ex-ship 43 1/4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 3 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13s.

Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [20TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Gold Bullion	5,76,000	London	National Bank
1 Case Sovs & half Sovs	18,750	do	Cox & Co
2 Bundles Dollars	2,500	Karachi	E Hagsam
1 Bundle Sovs & half Sovs	1,050	Dwarka	MacMackenzie
3 Packages Sovs & half Sovs and Rupees ...	3,375 / 5,125	Bahrein	do
1 Bundle Rs.....	2,100	Muscat	do
4 Bundles Sovs & half Sovs and Rupees ...	375 / 11,500	Bahrein	Sundry Importers
1 Box Sovs and half Sovs	25,500	Aden	Cawasji Dinshaw and Bro.
1 Box Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	IndianSpecie Bank
5 Parcels Silver..	208	do	Hongkong Bank
8 Boxes Silver ..	45,043	Shanghai	Comp Nat de Paris

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has been quiet to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T.T. and demand Bank bills, and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand was readily available for next week. The enquiry has been small and houses have not been good buyers, especially for forward, at rates now ruling. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight, but there were buyers for the mail only at 1s 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight but little was done. December bills have been placed at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. on London ...	1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
rocite—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight....	1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	169

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the quotations for Paper were 94 1-2 for ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement. The feeling in the Bazaar was quiet and at the close the market is 1-16 lower. Calcutta rates are steady at 94 7-16 ready and 94 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	..	Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement	...	...	...	,, 94·6

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 23 1-16 for ready and two months' delivery, New York being 1-4 down at 49 7-8. In the local Bazaar the market has been steadier. Ready bars opened at 58 9-16 but have improved to 58 5-8 ex duty. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	15	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	4,78,000
Other Deposits	20,68,000	.....
Sundries	14,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,29,000
Other Authorized Securities	53,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3,37,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,50,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	2,84,000
Bullion	.....	8,000
Balances with other Banks...	1,91,000	.....
Sundries	4,000	.....
Cash	22,02,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, 5·60 lakhs were allotted at 1s. 3 29/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 8·60 lakhs, and the amount advertised for next week is again 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 6th November brings £40,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 2,40,000
Bombay	...	...	...	,, 920,000
Madras	...	...	...	,, 2,60,000
			Total ...	Rs. 14,20,000

The mail of the 13th November brings £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	..	Rs. 1,10,000
Bombay	...	...	...	,, 7,20,000
Madras	...	...	...	,, 60,000
			Total...	Rs. 8,90,000

The mail of the 20th November brings £100,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 30,000
Bombay	...	...	...	,, 4,30,000
Madras	...	...	...	,, 1,00,000
			Total...Rs.	5,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	2,308	4,102	4,357
Central India ...	nil	221	191
Barsee and Nugger ...	759	3,820	2,544
Berars...	1,358	2,764	6,697
Central Provinces ...	340	753	1,286
Total Oomras...	4,913	11,660	15,485
Dholleras	296	4,721	6 450
Broach	241	539	128
Coompta and Dharwar	1,464	13,217	17,597
Westerns	513	2,598	1,083
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	14,495	37,931	55,813
Bengals, Rajputana...	52	618	1,489
Sind	5	785	1,646
Persian	nil	112	229
American	4	467	263
Egyptian	238	899	243
Other Sorts	nil	55	29
Totals...	22,144	73,597	101,635

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	22,144	26,525	—4,381
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov.... ...	73,597	101,935	—28,023
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	8,337	10,847	—2,510
China	10,612	4,918	+5,694
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	18,949	15,765	+3,184
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov. ...			
Europe	45,593	50,368	—4,770
China	2,951	501	+2,450
Japan	37,485	13,482	+23,976
Coast Ports ...	2,272	5,335	—3,033
Total ...	88,286	69,693	+18,593
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	7,628	3,257	+4,571
China	600	350	+250
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 7th Nov. 1908.—1,503 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 8th August 1908,—37,853 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The week has been marked by small fluctuations in the Home markets, nothing of any particular importance having transpired. The markets keep steady and at present shows but little sign of a tendency one way or the other. Receipts at the U. S. Ports have been less heavy during the past week, but this is only natural, as they could hardly have been expected to keep at the high figures of the previous four weeks. Spot sales in Liverpool have been good, and the Manchester market has ruled steady. We anticipate little material change in the near future.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	4·99 ...	5·07 ...	+·08
Futures, Nov.-Dec.	4·69 ...	4·78 ...	+·09
Do. Mar.-Apl.	4·67 ...	4·77 ...	+·10
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·35 ...	9·55 ...	+·20
Futures, Dec.	9·08 ...	9·25 ...	+·17
Do. Mar.	8·87 ...	9·00 ...	+·13
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	8 7-8 ...	8 7-8 ...	unchgd.
Futures, Dec.	8·78 ...	8·88 ...	+·10
Do. Mar.	8·82 ...	8·93 ...	+·11

The local market has been steady during the interval and prices on the week show little change except for Bengals which are about Rs. 2 higher. The demand has run on Bengals both ready and for near delivery and on Khandeish and Khangaum, and a moderate business has been done by shippers and mills for near delivery on stamped bales of the two latter descriptions. For later delivery than 15th December, there is however no enquiry. The sample bales of Khangaum, and Khandeish on which sales have been made are of nice quality, and up to Rs. 210 office terms has been paid for the former for 25th November delivery.

Receipts of Bengals continue small and there being a good demand for ready parcels rates are well maintained. For old crop there has been a moderate enquiry by Shippers and mills and stapled grades have been moving.

Stocks of Cotton in Bombay are low and all arrivals of new crop are at once taken up by exporters or mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 234	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 228	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 213	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 205	,,
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola	... 198 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 198 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	... 190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 185	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 183	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 181	Dec-08
F. M. G. Bengals ...	... 183-9	Nov-08
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...171 1/2	Jan-09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 33,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·74	4·72	4·72	4·72
—04		—05	
Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·73	4·74	4·74	4·75
—04		—04	

July.-Aug. 4·72 —05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled firm during the week under review owing to shippers having to complete shipments and to less favorable crop accounts.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
Apl.-May... ... ,, 8 1 6 R. T.

Rapeseed —

The tone of the market has been very strong and an advance of fully 2 annas per cwt. has been established owing to a better demand from home. Up-country dealers are afraid to sell as the stocks of ready goods are being depleted everywhere and they do not wish to sell contracts at a discount in comparison to prices for ready goods, which are very high. We do not expect any mareriel decline for the present.

Gingellyseed :—

This is the only article which is neglected at present by the shippers. This is simply owing to China offering cheap and as long as China continues to sell at lower prices the continent cannot pay higher rates to us. The native dealers are very bullish in their ideas but it will be some time before their ideas are realized.

We quote :—

Bold White 95 p. c. ... ... Rs. 45½ D. S.
Havree ... ... ,, 47
Mimbara ... ... ,, 46 to 46½
Black Kutni ... ... ,, 41

Poppyseed :—

Market strong but with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Rs. 9 11 0 B. T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—

Exporters have experienced great difficulty in fulfilling shipments for early this month and had to pay full rates to dealers owing to small arrivals but prices are expected to decline as soon as receipts increase.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 1/2 to 24

Castorseed :—

A small business has been put through at our quotations.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 30 0 0 to Rs. 31 0 0

Mowrasee d :—

Firm at... ... ... Rs. 6 15 0 R. T.

Wheat :—

Prices distinctly show a tendency to rise as a material advance has been established in ready parcels of White Karachi which local mills are anxious to buy. It is reported that exporters to Europe are paying fancy rates in Karachi and up-country owing to a good demand. New crop prices after small fluctuations are unchanged.

White Karachi Ready ... Rs. 6 15 0
White Delhi, April-May ... ,, 5 9 6

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	43,895 cwts.
Linseed	10,822 ,,
Rapeseed	2,655 ,,
Gingellyseed	80,108 ,,
Poppyseed	791 ,,
Groundnuts	2,922 ,,
Castorseed	35,328 ,,
Rice	30,482 ,,
Myrabollams	9,830 ,,
Cottonseed...	29,078 ,,
Mowrasee d...	11,808 ,,
Gram	15,580 ,,
Joowar	15,909 ,,
Maize	2,941 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Business has been pratically closed since the 16th instant, as the Native Piece Goods Association passed a resolution on that date to stop purchasing unless under the terms of their proposed New Contract, without modifications. Seeing that stocks are still heavy a short stoppage of business is not likely to do any harm. If, however, an active demand springs up, a compromise would be easier to arrive at, though it is probable that the dealers will insist on having most of their demands satisfied.

METALS.

COPPER :—There has been a reaction in the Home market and public telegrams quote £2 lower. Buyers who were keen last week are not entirely holding aloof and have cut into their selling rates to the extent of 4 to 6 annas per cwt. The off-take is pretty fair, but buyers have no confidence in the market, and stocks are large.

YELLOW METAL :—has been very quiet during the week without any material change.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silver Light 150 cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have advanced in price, except Manekji Petit's, which have dropped during the week. Bombay Bank shares are steady at Rs. 1,470. Bank of India's have changed hands at Rs. 68. Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 55. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown's are quiet at Rs. 308. Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 129. Bombay Burmah's are unchanged at Rs. 10,100 (with 8 new issues at Rs. 300 each) The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy's Ltd. preference shares have improved to Rs. 153, while Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 128. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 345, and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 270. Kemp's are weak at Rs. 206. Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 600. Bombay Telephone are at Rs. 33. Phillip's are in demand at Rs. 54. Port Canning and Land improvement Co., Ltd., shares have advanced to Rs. 470. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., shares have been put through at Rs. 80. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., shares have improved Ordinary shares to Rs. 14, Discount Preference shares to Rs. 2, Discount and Deferred shares to Rs. 60. Thacker's have changed hands at Rs. 286. In Mill Companies Central India's have advanced to Rs.1,765 X.D. Currimbha's after touching Rs. 1,175 closed at Rs. 1,160, Crescent's after touching 122 1/2 closed at Rs. 118 3/4. Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares have improved to Rs. 1,135, David's after touching 475 closed at Rs. 465 for December, Framji Petit's have fluctuated largely and jumped to Rs. 1,640 but subsequently declined to Rs. 1,560 and closed at Rs. 1,580. Imperial's are steady at Rs. 160. Jamshed's have advanced to Rs. 200. Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 840. Leopold's are steady at Rs. 60. Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,535. Manekji Petit's dropped to Rs. 3,285 and then improved to Rs.3,320 but closed at Rs. 3,315 for December settlement. New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 210. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 740. Phœnix are at Rs. 108 3-4. Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares have jumped to Rs. 1,110. Southern Maratha's are unchanged at Rs. 217 1-2. Standard's have improved to Rs.1,435. Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,385 In Railway Companies Tapti Valley Railway Co. shares have improved to Rs. 423 3-4. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 560. Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 106, and Amritsar Patti's are weak at Rs. 120. Press shares are nearly unchanged at previous quotations with little doing.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent.	Bombay Port Trust	(due 1968)...	98-8
4 per cent.	,, Improvement Trust	(due 1968)	97-8-0
4 per cent.	,, Municipal	(due 1946)	98-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,,	(due 1925)	112-0-0
5 per cent.	,, ,,	(due 1938)	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 20th November from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	97⅞
Eries	34⅛
Unions	187½
Southern Pref. (American).....	61
Canadian Pacific Railway	183⅜
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	54⅛
South Eastern (Defd)	32⅜
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway.....	110
South Indian Railway (1910).....	104
Southern Punjab Railway	131
Brighton A (Berthas)	85¾
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	44⅜
Great Western (Ord.)	122¾
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	212½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4/6
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	8⅞
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference.....	3⅛
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4/6
Calcutta Electric Supply	5⅛
Calcutta Trams.....	4⅜
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£ 2-3-0
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	92⅜
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4½
East Rands.....	4/6
Rand Mines	6⅛
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.....	6s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1/6
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	2
Nundydroog	26s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper.....	10½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.).....	73⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated.....	25s.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8⅜
Oroya Brownhill	13s. 9d.
Witbwatersrand Deep.....	4½
New Kleinfontein.....	2⅜
Great Boulder Proprietary	28s. 6 d.

COAL SHARES.

Steady Improvement Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The improvement in prices of coal shares noticed yesterday has been maintained to-day and it is now hoped that the corner in this much-discussed class of investment has been at last turned.

To-day's transactions include Bengal Coal, 1,100; Barabone, 31; Bhalgora, 19 1/2; Bengal Giridish, 24; Jumori, 16 1/4; New Birbhoom, 53; Ranegunge, 27 1/4; Burrakur, 34 1/4; Bhalgora, 19 1/2; Ghusick and Rualia, 18 1/2; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 61; Matigara, 11 1/2; and Union, 23 1/2. Bank of Bengal shares stand at Rs. 1,625, Government Paper at 94/7, and exchange on demand at 1s. 3 29/32d.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,580
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	631
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	14 ,,	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	55
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	260
	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	595

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	128
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	2
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	12
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	2
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	8	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	470
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 14
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2-8s	58½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	500
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.....	1,000	1,000	60	1,765
China	500	500	20	1,000
Chhoi Silk	700	700	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	118½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,160
David	250	250	20	465
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	365
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,580
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	390
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	197½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	990
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	840
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,535
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	250	3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 740
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,010
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

SAVING THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

An interesting passage in a consular report shows that Munich, the Capital of Bavaria, is in advance of English towns in safeguarding the health of school children. Medical inspection of the children has been in force nearly two years, and the early examinations showed that as many as 6·5 per cent. of them were in bad health. Children found to need a change of air are sent to an invalid school in a forest near the town, where their instruction is carried on under closer medical supervision than is possible in the ordinary schools. Twenty doctors, one of them a woman, are on the examining staff, and they see the children on their admission and on their leaving school. Of 24,500 children thus examined, 44·3 per cent. had perfect health, 49·2 per cent. average health, and the remaining 6·5 per cent. bad health. Munich has enormous breweries, and of their output of 71,000,000 gallons in 1907 nearly half was consumed in the city itself, the average consumption per head of the population being 63 gallons per year. The doctors say, however, that the excessive coffee drinking of the poorer children endangers their health more than their very moderate consumption of alcohol. The evil effects of alcohol observed in children can more often be traced to their parents.

CHECKMATED.

There is a waiter of uncertain nationality in a city restaurant. Some theorists allege that he is a German who has lived for some time in an Italian canton of Switzerland. Others hold that he is an Italian who has lived in a German canton. But, whatever his nationality, as a collector of copper coin he is cosmopolitan. He is a perfect reservoir of foreign copper, and his dexterous habit of inserting these coins in change gets his customers into frequent trouble with bus conductors. When his errors were pointed out to him he gave fluent explanations in Italian or German, and thus always gained an argumentative advantage. But a dozen customers formed a scheme to checkmate him. They saved the dubious copper, and on a given day every one tipped the waiter with it. His eloquent expostulations in fluent English were disregarded. The next day the same thing was done. And now the waiter has dropped his interesting hobby, and one only needs to count the change instead of examine it minutely.

AN ERRATIC EQUATION.

A correspondent sends the following interesting problem. We are not clear whether the theorem is algebraical or geometrical, but we are quite sure that it has no moral, or, if it has, that the moral is a bad one. We give it, however, for the sake of the mathematics, in spite of its bad ethics:—

Let m be the driver of a motor-car with velocity v. If a sufficiently high value be given to v it will reach pc. In most cases v will then $=0$. For low value of v, pc may be neglected; but if v be large it will generally be necessary to square pc, after which it will assume a positive quantity and value. By well-known theorem.

$$pc+lsd=pc^2 \cdot 1$$

but the quadration may somstimes be effected by substituting x^3 (xxx) for lsd. This is preferable if lsd is small with regard to m. If lsd be made sufficiently large, pc will vanish. Now if jp be substituted for pc (which may happen if the difference between m and pc be large) the solution of the problem is more difficult, because no value of lsd can be found to effect the quadration of jp, for, as is well known, jp^2 is an impossible quantity.

N.B. The value of v need not suffer diminution if a sufficiently large circle be described about pc; but if we cannot get round pc, then the best method of squaring should be adopted, especially if lsd is a rapidly diminishing quantity.—Q.E.D.

THE COUNTRY'S PAPER-MILLS.

Scotland has a thriving industry in the manufacture of paper, but it is a bad second to England. From an article in the November "Chamber's Journal" we learn that in England there are 217 paper-mills, in Scotland fifty-six, and in Wales seven. The Sister Isle has only six. In Scotland the county of Midlothian heads the list with fifteen mills; but Lancashire far exceeds that total with forty-three mills, followed by Kent with thirty, and Yorkshire with twenty-eight. In looking at the Scotch counties it is interesting to observe how the Highlands have escaped. There is no mill in either of the big counties Perthshire or Inverness, nor anywhere north of Aberdeenshire; and with the exception of Berwickshire, where there are two firms, none of the Border burghs has a factory.

THE QUESTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

What troubles the Scots paper-makers most is the question of raw materials. They have to search around considerably for stuff at a reasonable price. Unfortunately the cost is always trending upward. Wood-pulp is the backbone of the mill to-day; but how long will this continue? Just consider the vast volume of wood devoured by the pulp-grinders in 1906. In the United States the estimated total was 8,080,000 tons, in Germany 2,000,000 tons, in Canada 1,000,000 tons, in Sweden 1,000,000 tons, in Russia 250,000 tons. Britain's bill for pulp—the money paid by the mill-owners to the lumber-owners—was £3,000,000 sterling. So great is the demand for wood-pulp in the United States that the forests are disappearing wholesale.

POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTES FOR WOOD PULP.

But great efforts are being made in different parts of the world to unearth a substitute for wood pulp. In Jamaica a company has been formed to make paper out of banana-skins. One of the latest achievements is converting waste cotton-stalks into a suitable pulp. Bamboo is said to be capable of profit-yielding treatment under scientific methods. A syndicate is being or has been formed to convert the dried stick of the sugar-cane into paper. On the banks of the Nile attention is devoted to the cultivation of the papyrus plant, and a consulting chemist reports that its adoption is only a question of quantity obtainable and cost. An expert is touring through India, testing the innumerable fibres of the country as to their suitability for paper-making. At Capac, Michigan machinery is now in operation transforming peat into paper.

MEDICAL STUDENT AND LAMPLIGHTER

Many hardships endured by students attending university or college in Scotland have been brought to light from time to time. The "Glasgow News" tells of a student of Anderson's Medical College who some years ago fulfilled the duties of lamplighter during his "spare" hours in a neighbouring burgh. He had no other income than the few shillings he received weekly for lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning the burgh lamps, and from this he paid his college fees and kept himself fairly respectable. On one occasion he applied for an increase of wages, and was called before the committee. One of the bailies remarked that an able-bodied, healthy-looking young man like the applicant might find some other employment instead of wasting his time as he was doing. The application for an increase was refused. One may conceive the bailie's surprise at a subsequent meeting when the town clerk read a letter from the lamplighter tendering his resignation, as he had passed his final examinstion as he fully qualified doctor. Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to the Scots Universities have, of course, done away with all heroism of this kind.

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excess, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, wrong headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that humbler and shorter life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of premature and incon[illegible] vacancy. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 38s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WILLIAM DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the cause, cure, and prevention of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., Medical Publishers, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Byculla, Poona, Ootacamund, Madras, Kotagiri, Coonoor, Wellington, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Colombo, and Kandy, Ceylon, and all respectable Chemists.

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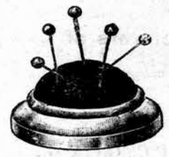
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME

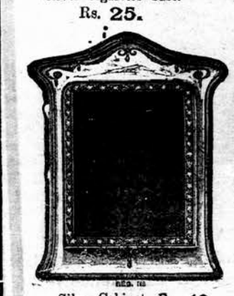
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th ,, ,, ,, 12th ,,

FREE WE PACK, DESPATCH, & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED BEFORE THE ABOVE DATES. FREE

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

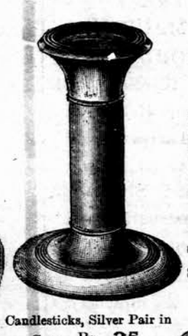
Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.-D.-V. ,, 5.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.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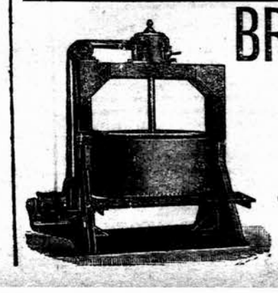

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